Fifth Series Vol. XVI No. 52

Thursday, May 25, 1972
Jyaistha 4, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Series)

Vol. XV

Fotrth Settios, 1972/1893-94 (Saks)

(Vol. XV contains Nos. 51 — 57)

LOK SABHA SECBKTAl IAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 25, 1972/Jyaistha 4, 1894 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, I rise to put my question under a protest. Apart from this question, I had four other questions addressed to the Minister of External Affairs. But all these questions have been turned down arbitrarily and information was given to me very late. I do not know whether there is any protection against this. I do not know why these questions relating to Bangla Desh and other subjects have been turned down arbitrarily. I make an appeal to you, Sir, to see that some officers do not whimsically turn down the questions put by members and the questions are not screened that way.

MR. SPEAKER : Put your question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Question No. 981.

Strike Notice by Colliery Mazdoor Congress of Asansol Coal Belt

*981. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Colliery Mazdoor Congress of Asansol Coal belt area has given notice of strike by the coal mine workers to the Minister of Labour ;

(b) if so, the main demands of the coal mine workers and the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute between the workers and the owners of coal mines in the Asansol area ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c). On the 21st April, 1972, the Colliery Mazdoor Congress had served a notice of strike on the management of 44 collieries in the Asansol region in pursuance of certain demands ; a copy was also sent to the Labour Minister, among others. The demands included implementation with retrospective effect of the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board in respect of Variable Dearness Allowance, and incremental rate, introduction of gratuity scheme, payment of arrears of annual bonus and quarterly bonus, reopening of closed collieries and the nationalisation of the coal industry. On receipt of the strike notice, the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Asansol, has taken up conciliation proceedings the next date for which has been fixed for the 25th May, 1972.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The patience of every worker has been taxed to the point of exasperation There have been meetings, negotiations, appeals, memoranda and even relay hunger strikes of 2,000 workers over a month. The general strike, which has now been postponed to 12th of July, is sponsored and supported by HMS, INTUC, AITUC and CITU. They have given notice that unless these very legitimate demands are fully met they will go on strike by the 12th. I want to know whether these demands that have been just now mentioned are based on the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board and whether these recommendations have been approved by the Government. If so, may I know whether these demands are considered by the hon. Minister as legitimate ? If they are considered legitimate, what steps are the government going to take to accept conciliation ? If this conciliation fails, what will happen ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : All these demands are in the conciliation proceeding, and the proceedings are

being conducted in a cool atmosphere. I cannot say at this stage whether the demands are legitimate or not. After the conciliation proceedings are concluded, I will get a report and then I will be in a position to say whether they are reasonable.

The hon. Member wants to know how far the colliery owners have given effect to the Wage Board recommendations. I will point out to him that the number of collieries which have fully implemented the recommendation is 281 and the number of workmen in these collieries is 2,20,159. The number of collieries which have partially implemented the recommendations is 293 and the number of workers involved is 1,83,413. When I say that they have implemented them, it is not really giving the correct and full picture. In some cases the implementation has taken place on the basis of agreements which are not entirely in consonance with the Wage Board recommendations. But I may inform the hon. Member that looking to the nature of these protracted negotiations and avoidance of implementation as far as possible, we are seriously considering invoking the Defence of India Rules, wherever necessary, to see that these recommendations are fully implemented.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it not a fact that a number of coalmines in Asansol area have been closed down ? If so, what is the number of labourers involved there ? If these coalmines are not reopened without delay, will the government try to take over them ? May I know whether the attention of the government has been drawn to a statement yesterday by Shri Tushar Kanti Ghosh that Rs. 30 crores of royalty is due to the government from the coalmines ? Are they going to take any steps to realise this royalty ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I have seen a press report to the effect that a huge amount of royalty yet remains to be paid. So far as the closure of certain coalmines is concerned, this area is now experiencing lawlessness.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Not in the Asansol area.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I have got a report. I have addressed a communication to the Bengal Government and they say that because of this lawlessness and goondaism certain workers have left the colliery sites,

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : For the last three months there is no lawlessness at all.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : This is my information.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, 44 कोलरीज के सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न किया गया था और माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने 400 कोलरीज के सम्बन्ध में जवाब दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं एक लाख 81 हजार वर्कर्स के ऊपर जो वेज बोर्ड एवार्ड का पार्शल इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन हुआ है उसके लिए सरकार की तरफ से कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन के अन्दर में कौन-कौन से प्रयत्न हुए हैं और सरकार जो आज डिफेन्स आफ इंडिया रूल्स की बात करती है तो वह कानूनी वेज बोर्ड के अवार्ड को ऐनफोर्सिएबिल बनाने के लिये कौन सी कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The award was non-statutory. As I have already said, we would like hence-forward to see that the Wage Board awards are made statutory. In order to see that the Wage Board recommendations are fully implemented, we have not succeeded in that by other methods. Therfore, when I say that, I mean it, and we have to and we are very seriously considering how to do and in what manner to invoke the Defence of India Rules. About the other matter of 44 collieries, I am prepared to give information as to how many prosecutions have taken place and I am prepared to give other information also.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't commit yourself.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is it not a fact that in terms of the Coal Wage Board award, the variable dearness allowance was entitled to be increased according to the cost of living index figures, several times between the time the award was published and the present time and, if that is so, whether it is not a fact that many of these collieries, in fact most of them, have not given any of these increases which were due so that the real motive behind the strike, at present, as I understand, is that the present rate of dearness allowance which is due to them should be paid and the arrears which are due to them are also paid to them. What is the Government's view on this without waiting for the Conciliation Officer's report as to whether the owners will agree or not ? Was it not approved by the Government ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It is true there are a number of defaulters so far as the payment of variable dearness allowance is concerned. But there is a notice given, first by one union, that is, H. M. S. and then a combined notice by three unions, H. M. S., A I T U C. and I N T U C. Now, I am told, another union has also joined it. Unless, in the beginning, they are sent to the Conciliation Officer to find out what is possible to do in the given situation, I do not think we can take any arbitrary decision.

MR. SPEAKER : If the answer takes a shape of the debate, then that also must be avoided. It takes a lot of time. One Question has taken 15 minutes. So, only four Questions will be done in the whole Question Hour. Next Question.

One thing more. I enquired about it. The other Question was disallowed. For reasons, of course, as you know, some are Starred some are Unstrarred and others are rejected. Thousands of Questions come. But I shall again examine it myself as to whether it was rightly done or not.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I have never raised it before. When we indicate the order of priority in the Questions that we give, we do not find always that that order of priority is being adhered to. The question which may come in the Starred List is not the one which the Member has given top priority.

MR. SPEAKER : Sometimes, that Question may not have been accepted or allowed. That may be the reason.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : About those which are not accepted, we get a communication.

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to examine it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I find the one given priority has gone to the Unstarred List and the other Question which is given a lower priority by the Member is put on the Starred List.

MR. SPEAKER : Thousands of them come. Sometimes, they do not come to the knowledge of the Secretary or myself. Anyway I am going to see this process again.

व्यापारियों को इस्पात के आवंटन के बारे में कुरैशी समिति का प्रतिवेदन

*983. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुरैशी समिति ने व्यापारियों को इस्पात के आवंटन के बारे में जुलाई, 1971 में अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINIES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendation of Qureshi report regarding distribution of steel to traders was that the then existing system by which the Steel Priority Committee determines the quantities to be earmarked for release to trade from time to time may continue.

As regards the liquidation of the heavy backlog of trade orders on the books of the producers, they recommended that, to offer an incentive for conversion of these orders to new orders, the quantum allowed for trade may be earmarked separately for new and old orders and facilities may be given to traders to book new orders for reduced quantities, without payment of earnest money, if such orders were in cancellation of the old orders.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गवर्नमेंट के अलावा जो उत्पादक हैं उनको देने का क्या तरीका है ? क्या अपनी खुद की कुछ कंडीशन्स हैं, कुछ क्राइटेरिया है, या अपने मन से देते हैं उत्पादक जो गवर्नमेंट के अलावा प्रोड्यूसर्स हैं ? किस प्रकार देते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठेंगे तभी तो वह बतायेंगे ।

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: The hon. Member must be aware that there

are two organisations which have been set up in connection with distribution of steel : the first is the Joint Plant Committee on which are the representatives of the producers : and the second is the Steel Priority Committee which is chaired by the Secretary of the Department of Steel, Government of India. The procedure followed is that all those who want steel have first to place their orders with the producers and secondly, their orders are sponsored by various governmental and quasi-governmental authorities. The Joint Plant Committee and the Steel Priority Committee then taking into consideration the need from the national point of view allot priorities. The matter is discussed in some detail, and after having been discussed exhaustively, a decision is arrived at what should be given to the different sections of industry in our country.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Is the hon. Minister aware that genuine consumers and sometimes quasi-governmental organisations find it extremely difficult to obtain steel according to their requirements because of the system which exits which is time-consuming ?

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Any system of regulation does tend to be somewhat time-consuming, and we are making every effort to make it as little time-consuming as possible.

जर्मन जनवादी गणतन्त्र का प्रतिनिधि मंडल

*985. **श्री हरी सिंह :**
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या **विदेश** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जर्मन जनवादी गणतन्त्र से हाल ही में एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल भारत आया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके साथ किन मुख्य विषयों पर चर्चा हुई ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir A two-member GDR delegation visited New Delhi from April 26 to 27, 1972.

(b) The delegation exchanged views on matters of mutual interest relating to the U.N. and other international organisations and on other world problems.

SHRI HARI SINGH : May I know from the Government whether the team from GDR, during their discussion here, put forward the question of recognition of GDR by the Government of India, and if so, what was the stand of Government of India on it ?

MR. SPEAKER : I know that it was for this question that this had been asked.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The main purpose of the Delegation's coming here was to canvass India's support for their admission in W.H.O. But during their talks with the Government of India, the question of recognition also cropped up, as was inevitable in the circumstances, and our reply to the Delegation was the same as we have been giving here from time to time.

SHRI HARI SINGH: May I know from the Government whether it is not a fact that there has been a long demand of the Indian people for the recognition of GDR ? Several demands have been put forth on many occasions , even then, the Government of India is not giving recognition to GDR. In the present circumstances, I believe, recogniton of GDR is very essential. May I know what Government is doing to take speedy action in the matter, to give recognition to the Government of GDR ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : We are aware of the hon. member's feelings in this regard. The question has been taken up in the House on a number of occasions and replies given by the Government. We have never said that we will not recognise GDR. We have merely said that the matter is under our active consideration. There are a number of factors which should be considered before the decision is announced. The matter is being actively considered.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जर्मन जनवादी गणतन्त्र और भारत के बीच में विश्व की समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में जो बातें हुईं उनमें क्या भारत पाक और भारत चीन सम्बन्धों के बारे में भी बातें हुईं ? क्या बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध में भी बातें हुईं ? यदि हुईं तो क्या बातचीत हुई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मिनिस्टर साहब के साथ बैठ जाइये, यहां इस पर क्या समय लगाना है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : मैंने पहले कहा कि उनके यहां आने का असली मकसद तो यह था कि वे चाहते थे कि हम उनके डब्ल्यू एच ओ में ऐडमिशन के बारे में उनको सपोर्ट करें। जब वह यहां पर आये तो उनसे और भी बातें हुई। चीन का जिकर भी आया, पाक का भी आया और दूसरी बातें भी हुई।

SHRI INDARJIT GUPTA : Sir, all of us, including you, have been enjoying the GDR's hospitality and this is a matter we should pursue with your kind indulgence. I know this cause is very close to your heart... (*Interruptions*) I just want to ask one question.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is that the Minister is not leaving any scope for further supplementaries.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to know whenever we have been told in the past that this question of extending full diplomatic recognition will depend upon certain circumstances, whether the Government had in mind at that time the fact that the ratification by the West German Parliament of the treaty signed with the GDR, with Poland and with the Soviet Union was pending and perhaps the Government did not want to precipitate the matters until that ratification was completed. If so, I would like to know now that the ratification has been completed, what possible obstacles now remain in our extending full recognition to the GDR.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I don't think the Foreign Minister or anybody from the Ministry of External Affairs ever gave an assurance that when such and such thing is done, we will recognise the GDR.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They never say anything. That is a different matter.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The only point is that we never said that we would not recognise. Recognition would take place after we have taken into consideration a number of factors.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What are those factors ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They are taking all help from them but they do not want to recognise.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The factors which will be considered are : (1) our growing relations with the GDR...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sardarji is not here. Therefore, you do it. Don't miss the chance.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Economic all cultural relations. There are many primary factors which have to be considered before we take a decision, such as stability and peace in Europe, and our national interest. I have already said that this matter is under the active consideration of the Government of India...(*Interruptions*) An announcement about it will be made at the appropriate time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They are enjoying all the benefits without recognising them.

Progress in Copper Lead Mining in Agnigundala Area of Andhra Pradesh

*987. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the progress achieved so far in the copper lead mining in Agnigundala area of Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to step up the pace of execution of this vital project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Agnigundala Lead Copper Deposit comprises three blocks, *viz*., Bandalamottu, Nallakonda and Dhukonda. On the basis of the exploratory work done by Geological Survey of India, these deposits are estimated to contain about 10 million tonnes of lead ore averaging about 6% lead and about 5-7 million tonnes of copper ore averaging 1% to 1.5% Cu Exploratory mining has been taken up at Bandalamottu and Nallakonda blocks for detailed proving of the deposits. A pilot mill for 100 tonnes per day capacity is also

being set up at Bandalamottu for processing lead ore which will be produced during the course of the exploratory mining operations. The mill which is expected to go into production by the end of 1973, will also generate necessary design data for planning large scale process plants for the operational stage.

At Bandalamottu Mine, upto 31.3.72, cumulative progress of 1000 M was achieved for mining entries against the total work of 1200 M and a progress of about 500 M was achieved by way of development in the ore body. Further work of underground mine development and underground drilling is in hand. The work on the exploratory mining scheme is expected to be completed by the end of 1972.

At the Nallakonda Mine, upto 31.3.1972, the sinking of vertical shaft was completed and the progress at the Inclined Shaft was 80 M against the total work of 90 M. The work of development of two levels at 100 MRL and 80 MRL, has been taken up. The exploratory mining scheme at Nallakonda is expected to be completed by June, 1972.

On the basis of the results of the exploratory mining operations, the work of preparation of Detailed Project Reports for commercial exploitation of these two deposits will be taken up.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: May I know that in view of the special significance of this project in the context of the scarcity of non-ferrous metals the country is facing and our dependence on imports and considering the long time that has already lapsed in the GSI's exploration- it is nearly two years now—whether any steps are being contemplated to step up the pace of work so that utilisation of these scarce materials may be made as early as possible.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The Geological Survey of India's teams are very busy working in that area and the hon. Member would be glad to know that they have done a good work in the Agnigundala area where they have proved large quantities of about 10 million tonnes of lead and the work is going on. We are going to set up a 100 tonne per day pilot plant and depending on the results of further investigation we hope that this plant will also serve as a model for setting up a bigger plant later on.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: In view of the importance of this project, it was originally envisaged that an autonomous corporation should be set up for speeding up this project and properly executing the project. Is such a proposal under consideration of the Government? If not, why not?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: We will consider setting up of such a project after the investigations are completed and sufficient reserves have been established.

Gratuity Scheme for Employees in Construction Industry

*988. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the gratuity benefit schemes to the employees of the Construction Industry;

(b) whether Government have received representation to this effect from the Federation of All India Hindustan Construction Workers unions; and

(c) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Payment of Gratuity Bill, 1971, as amended by the Select Committee, which is now pending before the Lok Sabha, will apply to employees of the Construction Industry in some cases. In other cases, it will apply if its provisions are extended to contractors' establishments by issue of a notification.

(b) Yes

(c) The views of the Federation have been taken into consideration while preparing the Bill.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: What are the cases in which the gratuity will apply? You said, some of the cases. I want to know what are the cases?

MR. SPEAKER: The Bill is pending before us.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): Do you want regarding construction industries?

SHRI B. S. BHAURA : You said some of the cases. So I want to know the cases.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It has been stated that this will apply to the construction industry. I will give the details if you want. It will apply to employees of principal employer in clauses (a) and (b) whether employed directly or through contractors. They will get the benefit. Secondly, they will get if they are employees of contractors provided contractor's establishment is one covered by State laws relating to Shops and Establishments Act. The third case is of those employees of contractors provided the contractors' establishment is not covered by State law relating to Shops and Establishments but is notified under clause (c).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Hindustan Construction workers recently gave a strike notice. They said they will go on strike from 1-5-72. With the kind intervention of the hon. Minister the strike did not take place. I want to know whether the construction workers working under Hindustan Construction unit and other big industries will be covered by this scheme or not.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I am very clear, they will be covered.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Khadilkar, you should add another portfolio, Minister for Prevention of Strikes also.

Labour Holiday on May Day

*989. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether it was a labour holiday on May Day, 1972 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : The Central Government did not declare May Day, 1972 as a paid holiday.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will Government give further thought to declare this day as a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act ? Already some commercial workers get the benefit of this paid holiday.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : There was a suggestion to this effect and the question came if the employees were prepared to forego one of their holidays, because, as the house knows, we have too many holidays in this Country. Then this could have been done. But they were not prepared for it. So it was not possible. Some of the States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu etc. declared May Day as holiday.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Some State Governments like Punjab, Tamilnadu West Bengal and Kerala declared it as public holiday. All the institutions were closed. They got full pay, holiday with wages. The Central Government did not declare a holiday. Why should this be left to their discretion to select one of the holidays to be declared working day instead of the May Day ? Why cannot this additional day be declared as a holiday ? This can very well be declared as an additional holiday. May I know what is the hitch in it ? After all, if there are more holidays, it is so for the States also. Why is the Centre unable to take a decision, when you, Sir, were able to take a decision to close down Parliament on that day ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : In this matter, the States are free to take their decisions keeping in view the general policy. The point is, as I said earlier, we have too many holidays, and we would not like to add even one more holiday, however much we may like to declare one, unless the employees and workers also agree to work on some other day, because we are concerned more with production and other economic matters.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Does he mean to say that the States are not concerned with production ?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : The fact is that Government should make up their mind with regard to giving preference for this holiday. Why can Government not knock out one of those so many holidays which have grown from the feudal ages and give May day a preference and declare it a holiday ? Why do they not think in those terms ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR ; I endorse your remark that it is a good suggestion.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : It is not only a question of having a holiday on May day, but actually May day is a day which symbolises the revolutionary spirit of labour. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister why when Govern-

ment are committed to socialistic approach to the working classes and the peasantry they should not declare this day as a holiday for labour all over the country ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I know fully well that May day celebrations all over the world symbolise the struggle of the working classes. I do know that. But in the present context of the Indian economic situation, I would like that on that day they produce more and celebrate it as a day of production.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let Government declare it a holiday, and we shall work on the holiday, and I assure him that we shall produce more.

Security of service for construction workers

*991. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to provide security of service to the employees in the Construction Industry ;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the All India Hindustan Construction Workers Union to this effect ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) The question of conversion of 50% posts in the construction organisation on the Railways and 50% of temporary posts on the open line of the Railways into permanent ones to serve as 'Construction Reserve' is under consideration of the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board). 50% of the temporary employees will be confirmed against this 'Reserve'.

A proposal for legislation to provide for the safety of workers employed in construction industry is under the consideration of the Government.

Besides, a number of labour laws namely, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1926, the Payment of Wages Act, 1923, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, and the Trade Unions Act, 1926 are already applicable to the workers in the construction industry.

The C. P. W. D./M. E. S. Contractors Labour Regulations though not statutory are also applicable to the Construction Workers in C. P. W. D. and M. E. S. establishments. Model Standing Orders for casual labour have been framed and forwarded to all Ministries/Departments for adoption in all public sector undertakings.

(b) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received from the Federation of All India Hindustan Construction Workers Unions.

(c) A reply was sent to the Federation of All India Hindustan Construction Workers' Unions on 1.10.1971 indicating the present position of some of the demands made by them. For other demands the matter is under examination.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM : Since they are considering the question of converting only 50 per cent of the posts into permanent ones, may I know whether there is any proposal to convert the remaining 50 per cent also ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : The Railways have intimated to us that they are considering for the present only 50 per cent, and later on, if this is successful, they may consider the other 50 per cent also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The main question does not relate only to the railways, but it relates to construction workers in general.

MR. SPEAKER : I agree that the main question was about construction workers in general.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Construction workers are also engaged in the railways, and so, in the railways they have indicated what action they propose to take. For the rest, we have given the details.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM : I would like to know whether the Minister is aware that under the pretext of Medical examination in the railways, even the 50 per cent are not properly absorbed.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : It is not within our knowledge.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : May I know whether the Minister is aware

of the fact the Hindustan Construction Co., Ltd., wound up a unit in West Bengal during the President's regime and whether the Government has any proposal to take steps to reopen that unit in West Bengal?

MR. SPEAKER: That is entirely a different question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: It is concerned with the same Hindustan Construction Co.,-security of service--and that company had already closed down. What steps are the Government going to take?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): I will require notice.

MR. SPEAKER: But I do not think it is relevant. He can give separate notice.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I will require notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told him so.

SHRI R. N. SHARMA: The question is about the security of service of the construction workers. In his reply, the Minister has given reference to all the labour legislations. I would like to know whether the Government will prepare a model standing order and make it enforceable to all the construction workers under the Standing Orders Act.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is a question of security of service for the construction workers which is lacking in some of the industries. It is also a question of Government orders on wages for the building construction workers, which are the lowest. They have promised Rs. 5, but the notification issued by the Government of India yesterday says it is only Rs. 3 in some places. In view of the representations received from the various federations including the All India Hindustan Construction Workers' Union, may I know whether the entire matter will be referred to a Wage Board to give them security of service and other things?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: We will consider this suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER: You are always very considerate to him.

Detention without trail of Indians in Saigon

*993 SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to a report in the *Indian Express* of the 28th April, 1972 about the detention without trial of three Indian businessmen in Saigon;

(b) whether some M. Ps. have written to the Government of India in this regard for their intervention to get early release of these Indians; and

(c) whether this question has been taken up by the Government of India with the South Vietnamese Government and if so, the reaction of the South Vietnamese Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. One M. P. had written to us about the matter.

(c) Yes, Sir. The South Vietnamese Government informed our Consulate-General in Saigon that three Indian nationals had been held in detention, under a South Vietnamese court order, on the charge of having indulged in illegal financial transactions. Their trial is in progress.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister kindly state whether the trial is a judicial one or is an internal departmental enquiry, and whether our representative in South Vietnam has received any representations from these three persons while they have been in detention, and since the detention period has been fairly prolonged, may I know whether our representative has made any representations on their behalf?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: My reply to the first question is that as far as we know, the trial is a judicial one. The persons who have been detained did approach our Consulate-General, and our Consulate-General took up this matter with the local authorities and tried to expedite the matter. Now, we are told that their trial actually started in April, 1971, that is, about four or five months after they were detained.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: From April 1971 to today, is a fairly long period of time. If there were some financial irregularities, the trial should not have taken so long. Has our representative been pursuing the matter and satisfied himself that the matter is being treated with due expedition?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Our representative in Saigon is fully seized of this matter and he is doing whatever is possible in the circumstances. Now the case is sub-judice and I do not think it is proper for us to say anything in the matter. But they are getting a fair trial.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether these businessmen have sought any legal assistance from our embassy there and if so whether we are providing them any such assistance?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: They did not seek any assistance from us. They made a request to the local authorities to allow them to engage lawyers, and for other facilities and these had been given to them.

Under-Employment in the Country

*994. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDLY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive study had been conducted and scheme drawn to remedy under-employment in India characterised by low productivity, inadequate earnings and low standards of living; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). No comprehensive study has so far been made. However, a sample survey will be undertaken by the National Sample Survey Organisation, Department of Statistics in the 27th Round of National Sample Survey (1972-73) with the main objective of collecting data on employment, unemployment and underemployment in rural and urban areas of the country. During the survey enquiries will be made to obtain a comprehensive account of the employment status of all members of the sample House-holds and details in regard to characteristics such as industry, skill, wages, willingness to work at other places.

The problem of unemployment and under-employment has been kept in view while formulating the development programmes in the various sectors of the Fourth Five Year Plan and these programmes have been oriented to generating increased employment opportunities. Keeping in view the special needs of the weaker sections and areas where this problem is most acute, certain special programmes designed both for increasing the earning capacity as well as creating additional employment opportunities have been drawn up and are being implemented since the year 1970-71 The salient features of some of the more important of these schemes are given below :--

(i) *Drought Prone Areas Programme (Commonly known as Rural Works Programme)*:

Rural Works Programme for chronically drought affected areas has been introduced in 54 districts of the country with the twin objective of providing employment to local labour and creation of infra-structure for agricultural production. The scheme which was originally a non-plan scheme has been included as a part of the Central Plan scheme in the remaining two years of the Fourth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 70 crores.

(ii) *Small Farmers Development Agencies*:

The scheme envisages setting up of small farmers development agencies each of which will cater to the needs of about 50,000 potentially viable farmers and provide them necessary credit and other facilities for intensive agricultural development. Fourth Plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 67.5 crores.

(iii) *Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Projects*:

The emphasis under this scheme is on the development of subsidiary occupations like animal husbandry, poultry, piggery, fishery

etc. and provision of adequate marketing and credit facilities and additional employment during slack season with a view to improving the lot of marginal farmers and agricultural labour. Under this scheme 41 projects, each covering 20,000 marginal farmers and agricultural labourers have been sanctioned during 4th Plan period for which an outlay of Rs. 47.50 crores has been earmarked. All the 41 projects have been set up and allocated to the different States/Union Territories.

(vi) *Area Development Scheme* :

The Programme with a provision of Rs. 15 crores for the 4th Plan is directed towards development of infra-structure facilities like roads, market complexes etc. in command areas of 10 major irrigation projects.

(v) *Development of dry farming* :

The programme with an allocation of Rs. 20 crores for the 4th Plan envisages 24 pilot projects in 12 States. These programmes are in two complementary directions *viz.* research on improved dry farming technology and the application of such technology in dry farming areas 9 pilot projects were taken up for implementation during 1970-71. During 1971-72 these projects are being continued and in addition 15 more pilot projects have been sanctioned.

(vi) *Dairy Development* :

The object of the scheme which has been taken up with World Food Programme assistance is to effect an increase in milk procurement and milk processing by the Public Sector Plants in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi and their milk shed areas in 10 States.

(vii) *Development of Small Industries* :

This programme includes a scheme for development of industrial estates, scheme for development of ancillaries and facilities for small scale industries.

(viii) *Crash Scheme for Rural Employment* :

This scheme which is intended to tackle the problem of unemployment and under-employment in rural areas more directly and more extensively has been taken up in all districts of the country with effect from April, 1971. In each district, it is intended to provide employment to about 1,000 persons for a period of 90 months in a year, A provision of Rs. 150 crores has been set apart for this scheme at the rate of Rs. 50 crores per annum for the three years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74. Upto the end of February, 1972 schemes with a total outlay of Rs. 47.07 crores had been sanctioned for implementation.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द पांडे : देश में बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है। मै यह जानना चाहता हू कि शिक्षित बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो हाउस में कई दफा बताया जा चुका है।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा . हम इस सदन में इस पर कई दफा प्रकाश डाल चुके है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है, शिक्षित बेरोजगारो के लिये काफी योजनायें बनाई गई है। पिछले साल इसके लिये 25 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई और उसके द्वारा उनको काफी रोजगार दिये जा रहे है। इस बजट मे भी इसके लिये 125 करोड रुपये की धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसके द्वारा बहुत सी योजनायें चलाई जा रही है, जिनके अन्तर्गत उनको रोजगार दिया जायेगा।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द पांडे : मै यह जानना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षित बेरोजगार की परिभाषा क्या है, किस स्तर के लोग शिक्षित बेरोजगार की श्रेणी में आते है। क्या शिक्षित बेरोजगारों में इंजीनियर और एम० ए०, एम० एस० सी०

या बी० एस० सी० पास व्यक्ति भी आते हैं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हू कि देश में इंजीनियर, डाक्टर, एम० ए० या एम० एस० सी० पास आदि विभिन्न श्रेणियों में कितने-कितने लोग बेरोजगार हैं ।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : हाई स्कूल पास और उससे ऊपर जितनी भी डिग्रियां हैं, जो उनको प्राप्त कर चुके हैं, वे सभी शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के अन्तर्गत आते है ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या माननीय सदस्य भी उसमें आते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : माननीय सदस्य ने शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की अलग अलग फिगर्स मांगी हैं । अगर वह चाहे, तो मैं उनको बाद में भिजवा दूगा ।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की समस्या है और कोई भी उसमे इन्कार नहीं करता । जितने भी उद्योग-धधों की स्थापना की कल्पना की गई है, उन सब में पूजी लगती है । मै यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी योजना है कि जो व्यक्ति स्वयं कोई उद्योग-धधा स्थापित करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जिनके पास पूजी नही है, उनको पूंजी उपलब्ध करने की व्यवस्था की जाये ।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : जी हां । सैल्फ एम्पलायमेंट की स्कीम के द्वारा सरकार कोशिश करती है कि उनको राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से पैसा मिल सके ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : The statement says that the scheme envisages setting up of small farmers development agencies each of which will cater to the needs of about 50,000 potentially viable farmers and provide them necessary credit and other facilities for intensive agricultural development. May I know how many such agencies have been set up in the country and how many of them have been located in Maharashtra.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : It is very difficult to give this information but this scheme has been extended to Maharashtra.

श्री माधूराम अहिरवार : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को काम देने के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपये सरकार ने निर्धारित किये हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों ने हाई स्कूल से ऊपर आर्ट्स की डिग्री प्राप्त की है, उनके लिए काम और लोन आदि देने की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ।

MR. SPEAKER : It is too big a question. It has been coming before the House in several forms. Some times the question is put in such a way that it is repeated. Next question.

Investigation of Large Value Licences by Special Cell

*995. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Special Cell created for the investigation of the cases relating to the issue of large value licences and permits has completed its work ;

(b) whether the findings call for any departmental action ; and

(c) the names of the persons, if any, who have been adversely commented upon in the findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Special Cell has completed its work and it has been wound up with effect from 1.5.1972.

(b) and (c). The findings are under examination of Government.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : In part (c), I had asked,

> "the names of the persons, if any, who have been adversely commented upon in the findings" ?
>
> Are there any persons who have been found wanting or not ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I would request the hon. member not to press this question, because the findings are after all of a departmental cell and we are examining them. It will perhaps be better that after Government comes to a conclusion, we come out with the facts.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : May I know by what date the findings will be completed and action taken ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : The findings of the committee are actually before me as Minister at the moment. I hope within a month, I will be able to finalise the decision of Government in that matter.

Handing over of mineral based industries in Bihar to Bihar Government

*996 : SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar Government has urged upon the Central Government to hand over mineral-based industries to the Government of Bihar ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि चूंकि बिहार गवर्नमेंट की वित्तीय स्थिति खराब है, इसलिए वह चाहती है कि बिहार मे जो बहुत सी मिनरल इंडस्ट्रीज केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ मे हैं, उनको बिहार सरकार ले ले, ताकि उन इन्डस्ट्रीज का फायदा उसको मिले और वह अपना काम चला सके और क्या इस बारे में बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Regarding the financial situation of Bihar, it would be better if he asks the Bihar Government himself. Regarding the question whether the mines should be handed over to Bihar Government, we have ourselves enquired from them and they have informed us that no proposal has been sent to us asking us to hand over the mines to them.

SHRI R. N. SHARMA : The question is not about mines but about the mineral-based industries.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : The reply is exactly in relation to mineral-based industries The question which was asked of the Bihar Government is in relation to mineral-based industries and the telegram I have received from Bihar Government says :

> "No proposal has been sent to the Central Government to hand over the mineral-based industries to the Bihar Government. (b) and (c) Do not arise."

Arrears of Employees Provident Fund

*982. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE
on behalf of
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Employees Provident Fund arrears have increased to the maximum extent and no serious efforts have been made to recover the same ;

(b) if so, the reasons of accumulation and the amount of arrears as on the 31st March, 1972 ; and

(c) whether Government under whose direct control the E. P. F. Organisation is functioning is seriously thinking of forming a Recovery Cell with adequate staff in the Central Office of the organisation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the available information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) No. There is no such proposal at present under consideration. However, the Government have under consideration proposals to make the penalties in the Act more stringent and to delegate enhanced powers to the Regional Commissioners.

Statement

The Provident Fund Authorities have reported that the information regarding arrears of provident fund contributions due from the employers as at the end of March, 1972 is not readily available. However, the total arrears of Provident fund contributions in respect of unexempted establishments stood at about Rs. 1861 lakhs at the end of December, 1971. The increase in arrears is attributable largely to absence of sufficiently deterrent penalties in the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952

and lack of powers vested in Regional Commissioners under the provisions of the said Act. The following steps are generally taken against the un-exempted establishments which default in payment of dues :—

(i) Prosecution is launched under Section 14 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

(ii) Revenue recovery proceedings are initiated under section 8 of the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

(iii) In suitable cases, complaints are filed with the Police/Courts under section 406/109 of the Indian Penal Code.

(iv) The defaults are brought to the notice of the Employees' and Workers' Organisations including the Trade Unions.

(v) Penal damages are levied under Section 14-B of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

(vi) In some cases, the establishments are afforded a chance to pay the dues in suitable instalments subject to production of adequate guarantee surety etc.

(vii) In the case of Textile Mills which have gone into liquidation reconstruction schemes are examined on merits.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Since the provident fund arrears have assumed a serious proportion, which is increasing every year, and the employers are willfully neglecting to pay, may I know whether the Government contemplate amending the Provident Funds Act so that this money can be recovered and those people who do not pay it are sentenced with not only fine but also imprisonment ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Yes, Sir. A proposal is under consideration to the effect, the default in payment of contribution or administrative and inspection charges shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term upto six months and a fine up to Rs. 2,000 provided that a fine equal to 5 per cent of the amount in default subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 shall be imposed in each case. We want to make a deterrent provision here. As I have said on a former occasion, under the present Act there are two difficulties. Firstly, the judiciary takes a very light view and, secondly, we are dependent on the State Governments to initiate action. Our Regional Commissioner must be empowered to initiate action. Then only this problem of arrears could be minimised.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I welcome this announcement of the hon. Minister. But I would like to know when this legislation is going to be brought forward. Are any measures being taken to see that the provident fund arrears are cleared and some punishment is given to those employers who have not paid it since independence ? May I know how many employers have not paid it for the last ten years

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : We will make every effort to introduce the Bill in the next session of Parliament. I am prepared to give the figures about prosecutions launched year-wise. Up to June 1971 the total prosecutions launched are 43,000 odd, total convictions 20,484, acquittal only 1,000 odd, withdrawal 6,000 and dismissed or discharged 590 , total is 28,660. During the quarter ending 30th September 1971 the prosecutions launched are 929, convictions secured 621, acquittal 53, withdrawal 325, dismissed 2, in all 1,000.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What is the conviction ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I have said, the convictions are fines ; that is my difficulty. Judiciary is not taking such offences as seriously as we think they should. Therefore, we are bringing forward an amending Bill to give deterrent punishment.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : In view of the fact that arrears of employee's provident fund are mounting up in West Bengal, the State Government have already made a policy statement that wherever there are large arrears action will be taken under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. May I know whether at the Central level such type of legislation will be enacted so that the working class can be protected from the employers ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I have seen the measure proposed by the Government of West Bengal. We have given our concurrence to that. At the appropriate time we will consider whether it should be made applicable to all States.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : May I know whether it is a fact that prosecutions were launched under this Act in Dhanbad and Jharia colliery mines areas and were later on withdrawn without any proper settlement of the cases ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I know that prosecutions were launched but why they were withdrawn I am not in a position to say off-hand because the matter was dealt with by the State Government.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : May I know whether out of the prosecutions launched all the cases withdrawn were due to some sort of settlement or payment made or some favours shown to them ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Sometimes, some payment is made; sometimes, they are made to make payment by instalments and certain bank guarantees are given. But no favours are shown.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : May I know whether it is also a fact that in the case of factories which are being taken over by the Government, in those cases also, a large amount of provident fund arrears are there and, if so, what steps the Government is taking to make payment at least in these cases where the factories have been taken over by the Government, either by the Textile Corporation or by the ICC ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The establishments run by authorised controllers after taken over by the Government are in default of payment of about Rs 6 crores. The difficulty is this. Every measure is taken to recover the amount. But we must bear in mind one thing. If we just now bring this pressure on them, there is every danger of the factory closed again. So, we are pursuing the matter keeping in view that the factory must go on running and, at the same time, the workers' dues are not in this process lost.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Most of the workers are leaving these factories.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मजदूरों का भविष्य निधि इतना इकट्ठा हो गया है मालिकों के पास कि वह केस के डर से सब ब्लैंक लिस्ट हो गए हैं और भाग रहे हैं ताकि कोई उनसे वसूल न कर सके। तो क्या सरकार ऐसे मालिकों के प्रति भी निगाह रख रही है जो हैं लेकिन देना नहीं चाहते हैं और सरकार के कानून की निगाह से भागना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It is not a correct picture of the situation because so far as the workers' dues are concerned, there is a provision under which we secure payment for them.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : वह आदमी हैं लेकिन फर्म बदल दिए है। तो क्या सरकार कोई ऐसे नियम बना रही है जिससे कि वह पकड़े जा सकें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी वह बहुत कुछ पहले सवाल के जवाब में बता चुके, इसमें भी बता चुके कि पकड़ने की बातें कर रहे हैं।

SHRI R. N. SHARMA : In view of the fact that there is huge accumulation of arrears, while amending the Act, will the Government consider also having at the same time a recovery cell which can persuade the employers to agree and also replace those employers who are in default from the Trust Boards ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : A recovery cell at the regional level or at the Central level is of no avail because all these processes are pursued by the revenue authorities of the State. We have strengthened the State revenue authorities by making services available to them of some of the tehsildars.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शायद आपने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी नहीं। पहले काल अटेंशन आएगा। उसके पहले यह नहीं आता।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of a Steel Plant in Kerala

*984. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the investigations by the Geological Survey of India has been completed in Kerala to ascertain the quantity of iron ore deposits there ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal from Kerala Government to set up a Steel Plant based on this iron ore; and

(c) if so, the decision thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) to (c). The Geological Survey of India are yet to complete investigations on the iron ore deposits in Kerala. After the proved reserves of iron ore and their specifications are known, a view can be taken on any investment proposal.

Technical Foreign Assistance for Coal Mines Secured by Tata Iron and Steel Company

*986. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tata Iron and Steel Company has secured technical assistance from foreign countries for their coal mines; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. With the prior approval of Government, Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., have entered into an agreement with Sofremines (India) Ltd., appointing the latter as Consulting Engineers in connection with the programme of expansion of the TISCO collieries in Jharia. Technical help to the extent necessary, will be rendered by the principals of Sofremines (India) Ltd., in France, namely societe Francaise D' Etudes Minieres, Paris, by deputing suitable technicians to India and arranging for the training of Indian technicians in France.

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में औद्योगिक संबंध

*990. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों में कोई सुधार हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कोई स्थायी संयुक्त सलाहकार व्यवस्था स्थापित की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्री (श्री एस० मोहन कुमारमंगलम) : (क) मोटे तौर पर भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में औद्योगिक सम्पर्क स्थिति सामान्य रही है तथा सामान्य बनी हुई है।

(ख) भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में संयुक्त सलाहकार समिति स्थापित की गई है।

(ग) भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में कर्मचारियों की कार्य व्यवस्था तथा सुविधाएं, उत्पादन, सुरक्षा, शिकायत निवारण प्रक्रिया, गुणमापन और वेतन में अन्तर तथा इस्पात नगर में मकान, चिकित्सा तथा लोक-स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, खेल और मनोरंजन जैसी सुख-सुविधाओं के लिये संयुक्त सलाहकार समितियों का गठन किया गया है।

ये समितियां द्विपक्षीय समितियां हैं और इनमें प्रबन्धकों तथा मान्यता प्राप्त इस्पात कर्मचारी यूनियन के प्रतिनिधि हैं। ये सलाहकार समितियां हैं तथा इनका काम सलाह देना ही है। जबकि विभागीय स्तर की समितियां न्यूनाधिक संतोषजनक रूप से कार्य कर रही हैं। दो मुख्य समितियां नामत: संयुक्त समिति और संयंत्र स्तर की केन्द्रीय उत्पादन समिति गत कुछ वर्षों से निष्क्रिय है।

Self-Sufficiency in Aluminium

*992. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which country may expect to be self-sufficient in aluminium ;

(b) whether our Scientific Laboratories are trying to trace some alternative to the alumunium ; and

(c) if so, the features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) The country is expected to reach self-sufficiency in aluminium by the year 1974-75.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Production in Collieries run by N. C. D. C.

*997. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the present state of affairs of the actual production in the collieries run by the National Coal Development Corporation particularly with regard to their full capacity ;

(b) whether there is any problem regarding the marketing, loading, availability of wagons ; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) The actual production in the collieries run by the National Coal Development Corporation was 14.37 million tonnes during 1971-72 as against the production capacity of 18.23 million tonnes.

(b) The main reasons for not producing upto the production capacity were :

(i) Poor availability of wagons, especially in Bokaro and Kargali, Karanpura, Bisrampur and Baikunthpur areas ;

(ii) Heavy rains during July, August, 1971, which severely affected the working of the South Balanda, Bisrampur and Umrer mines ;

(iii) Strike in Karanpura area in October 1971 and industrial unrest in the Kobra and other projects ;

(iv) Delay in supply of indigenous and imported equipment and spares ;

(v) Shortage in the supply of iron and steel materials which affected manufacture of coal tubes, minecars, etc.

(c) The question of shortage of wagons has been continuously in discussion with the Railways and the maximum advantage was taken of the wagons made available.

The problem of flooding during heavy rains is being tackled by increasing the size of the pumps of the quarries and the pumping capacity.

The problems regarding supplies of equipment and spares as also iron and steel are being tackled in consultation with the authorities concerned and every effort is being made to obtain the required supplies.

Transfer of Mining and Drilling Division of GSI Calcutta to a Corporation at Faridabad

*999. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mining and Drilling Division of the Geological survey of India, Calcutta with their Regional Headquarters at Nagpur, Hyderabad; Jaipur and Lucknow are being transferred to a Corporation at Faridabad ;

(b) if so, its salient features ; and

(c) the fate of employees working in the said Division of Geological Survey of India, Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) and (b). A Mineral Exploration Corporation in public sector is being set up with a view to intensify mineral exploration throughout the country. The Corporation is being entrusted with the function of exploring in detail and proving the mineral reserves of the country from the stage of preliminary exploration upto stage of preparing the feasibility report in the shortest possible time. It has been conceived and planned so as to reflect "largely promotional" or "quasi commercial" nature of its mandate.

The Corporation will have geological, geophysical, geochemical, mining and drilling units and will start functioning with the staff and the equipments to the transferred from the Geological Survey of India. The Headquarters of the Mineral Exploration Corporation is proposed to be located at Nagpur.

(c) while transferring the employees from Geological Survey of India to the Mineral Exploration Corporation, their interests will be looked after as best as public interest demands.

Tripartite talks among labour organisations

*1000. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tripartite talks among the representatives of the three national labour organisations in INTUC, AITUC and HMS broke down ; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take now in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) While an agreement has been reached between the three organisations to set up a national Trade Union Council, the differences among them on some matters relating to industrial relations are yet to be resolved.

(b) Government propose to take necessary action on the basis of various discussions held in the past.

Building of Geological Survey of India, Kerala Circle Annexe

7364. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Geological Survey of India, Kerala Circle Annexe, is located in an inconvenient building far away from the main building ;

(b) whether there has been complaints about the payment of very heavy rent for the said building and also about the incorrect assessment of rent and personnel influence ;

(c) whether there has been any offers for better buildings at reasonable rent near the main building ;

(d) if so, the reasons why such offers were rejected by the Circle office ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to accommodate the Circle Office in proper buildings at one place or at least to nearer building ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No.

(b) A letter was received from a person in this connection. However, the building in question was taken on hire only after receipt of a fair rent certificate from the C.P.W.D.

(c) and (d). In the month of September, 1971, a person offered his building at Trivandrum about 2 km from the main office. This building was inspected and found to be unsuitable as it lacked garages for jeeps and proper access to the cellar of the building to be used as stores. Due to this reason the offer was not accepted.

(e) Efforts have been made and will continue to be made to accommodate the Circle Office in a single large building or nearly buildings, but such suitable buildings could not be secured so far. However a plot of land offered by Government of Kerala for the construction of permanent office building and laboratory at one place is under consideration.

Application of Bonus Formula in Bihar and West Bengal

7365. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the declared bonus formula has been made applicable in Bihar and West Bengal ; and

(b) whether it has been made applicable to all the industries also ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Apparently the question refers to the *ad hoc* formula evolved at Bombay in September, 1971, for the payment of graded advances in certain cases over the minimum bonus due under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. The formula has no statutory force. It is not known whether it has been adopted by all the industries in Bihar and West Bengal.

Mines and Factories not Covered by E. P. F. in Singhbhum, Dhanbad and Palamau in Bihar

7366. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether many mines and factories in Singhbhum, Dhanbad and Palamau District of Bihar have not been covered by Employees Provident Fund ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken to cover these mines and factories by the Employees Provident Fund scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The Provident Fund Authorities have reported that the information is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

बिहार में भवन-निर्माण तथा ईंट बनाने के लिये मिट्टी खोदने के लिये लाइसेंस

7367. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में भवन-निर्माण तथा ईंट बनाने के लिये मिट्टी खोदने के लिये सरकार से लाइसेंस लेना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, क्या इस मिट्टी-रेत को भी खान की श्रेणी मे सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या एक साधारण व्यक्ति को इस सम्बन्ध में कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। खान और खनिज (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 के अधीन रेत, गौण अथवा प्रमुख खनिज है जो अन्तिम प्रयोग के अनुसार है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

इंदौर रोलिंग मिल्स, इंदौर को इस्पात की सप्लाई

7368. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंदौर रोलिंग मिल्स, इन्दौर, औद्योगिक एकक के रूप में कब पंजीकृत किया गया था और गत तीन वर्षों में इसे कितना इस्पात तथा अन्य प्रकार का कच्चा माल सप्लाई किया गया ; और

(ख) उसे जो कच्चा माल दिया गया उससे गत तीन वर्षों में उसमें कितना उत्पादन हुआ ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शाह नवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Silver Deposits in Bihar

7369. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether deposits of silver have been found in Palamau, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum Districts of Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to extract these deposits of silver ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No deposits of silver have been found by the Geological Survey of India in Palamau, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum districts of Bihar,

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Steel to M/s Purushottam Traders Pvt. Ltd. Indore by Hindustan Steel Limited Yard at Indore

7370. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of steel supplied to

M/s Purushottam Traders Private Ltd., Indore by Hindustan Steel Limited Yard at Indore during the last three years; and

(b) the total production of different items made out of the steel supplied to the said firm during the last three Years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indo-British Talks on Indo-China

7371. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the British Government has approached India to use influence to bring about substantive negotiations on Vietnam and a meeting of the Geneva Conference on Indo-China; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (h). Yes Sir. The British Government had suggested that India could also help in bringing about a Geneva-type Conference on Vietnam by suitably advising the Soviet Union.

Safety of Indian Staff in Hanoi (North Vietnam)

7372. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any information about the safety of Indian Staff in Hanoi has been received ;

(b) whether Government have made adequate arrangements to evaeuate the Indian Staff in case of any eventuality ; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Such information is also being released through information media from time to time.

(b) and (c). The DRVN Government have contingency plans for the evacuation of Diplomatic missions from Hanoi whenever necessary and they have informed our Mission about them.

Refugees From Thakurpur District of Pakistan.

7373. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme under consideration of Government to rehabilitate and to give Indian Citizenship to 40,000 refugees from Thakurpur District of Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of Agricultural Land to Delhi Colonists From west Pakistan.

7374. SHRI C T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the claims of a member of Delhi Colonists from West Pakistan for allotment of agricultural land still remain unsatisfied, mainly because the concerned Officers of the Rehabilitation Department are putting technical hurdles one way or the other ;

(b) whether large area af agricultural land in the Union Territory of Delhi meant for allotment to these colonists is under unauthorised occupation ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken so far and propose to take to evict the unauthorised occupants of such land ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) When a particular land is allotted to a displaced person in satisfaction of his land claim, its possession is given to him after evicting any unauthorised occupant/occupants.

Nationalisation of Coal Industry

7375. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press report published in *Times of India* dated the 8th May, 1972 stating that West Bengal Assembly has adopted unanimously a non-official resolution urging the Union Government to nationalise the coal industry ; and

(a) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Union Government are not, at present, considering the nationalisation of the non-coking coal mines.

Purchase of Coir

7376. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN

Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) The quantity of coir purchased by Government in 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the names of firms from which these purchases were made ;

(b) whether Government received any offer from the Kerala State Coir Corporation for the supply of Coir ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) (a) The value of coir products purchased during 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the names of firms from which purchases were made are indicated below :

	Year	*Value*	*Names of firms*
1.	1970-71	Rs. 21,28,494.00	1. M/s PC Appukutty, Kadalundi
			2. M/s Dawn Trading Syndicate, Kadalundi
			3. M/s B. Manick Peter, Cochin.
			4. M/s D. Moosaji Jeevaji, Bombay.
			5. M/s Rubber Fibre Pvt. Ltd., Kerala.
			6. M/s Darragh Smail & Co. (I) Ltd. Alleppey.
			7. M/s Hastings Mills Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta.
2.	1971-72	Rs. 20,02,645.00	1. M/s Dawn Trading Syndicate, Kadalundi.
			2. M/s Kerala Coir Mats and Mattings Cooperative Society, Alleppey.
			3. M/s Aspinwal & Co. Alleppey.
			4. M/s B. Manick Peter, Cochin.
			5. M/s BC Appukutty. Kadalundi.

(b) and (c). Coir and Coir products are reserved for exclusive purchase from small scale units. However, it was decided in 1970 to invite tenders form Kerala State Coir Corporation. During 1970-71 and 1971-72, 19 tenders were issued to the Kerala State Corporation. They quoted against some of the tenders only but their offers could not be accepted as they were found to be high.

Trade Relations with China

7377. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI D. K. PANDA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the nature and volume of trade and

commerce between India and China during the last three years;

(b) whether any efforts have been made recently to improve trade relations between the two countries in the context of normalisation of relations between the two countries; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the initiative taken in this regard and reaction of China thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTLR IN THE MINISTRY OF LXTLRNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) There has been no trade between India and China during the last three years.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) We have suggested resumption of trade to China; however, there has been no response from the Chinese so far.

Losses due to power shortage and non-supply of Coal Wagons to Textile Industry in Maharashtra

7378. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss in textiles and in other industries in the State of Maharashtra during the last one year;

(b) whether the loss is due to the power shortage and non-supply of coal wagons;

(c) the loss of man-days in the industries of Maharashtra; and

(d) whether Government will compensate the wages lost by the workers due to the unemployment caused by the shortage of water and coal?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (d). Information is being collected.

मेघालय में पंजीकृत बेरोजगार व्यक्ति

7379. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 में मेघालय में कितने व्यक्तियों ने रोजगार के लिये नाम पंजीकृत कराये ;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध करवाया गया ; और

(ग) रोजगार के अधिक अवसर बनाने के लिए सरकार का भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) 7,725

(ख) 481

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमो और वर्ष 1970-71 मे शुरू की गई विशेष रोजगारोन्मुख योजनाओं मे मेघालय सहित देश के बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिये अधिकाधिक रोजगार अवसर उपलब्ध होने की आशा है। सरकार ने शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियो को सहायता देने हेतु विशेष रूप से बनाई गई योजनाओं के लिये 1971-72 के केन्द्रीय बजट में 25 करोड़ रुपये की विशेष व्यवस्था भी की थी। 1972-73 के केन्द्रीय बजट मे विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रमों के लिये 60 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है। ऊपर निर्दिष्ट विशेष व्यवस्थाओं के अधीन योजनाओ से और रोजगार अवसर उपलब्ध होंगे।

अन्दमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में पंजीकृत बेरोजगार व्यक्ति

7380. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 में अन्दमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में कितने व्यक्तियों ने रोजगार के लिये अपने नाम पंजीबद्ध कराये ;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया गया ; और

(ग) रोजगार के अधिक अवसर बनाने के लिये सरकार का भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) और (ख). 1971-72 के दौरान अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में कोई रोजगार कार्यालय काम नहीं कर रहा था ।

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों और वर्ष 1970-71 से शुरू की गई विशेष रोजगारोन्मुख योजनाओं से बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों (अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह के बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों सहित) के लिये अधिकाधिक संख्या में रोजगार अवसर उपलब्ध होने की आशा है ।

Protests to China and U. S. A., over their joint communique

7381. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have registered protests with the Governments of China and U. S. A. for expressing support to the right of the people of Jammu and Kashmir to self-determination in Sino U. S. Joint Communique ;

(b) if so, the nature of reply to the protests ; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in negative, the reasons for not lodging such protests ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Both our Prime Minister and Foreign Minister have publicly criticised the reference to Jammu and Kashmir in the Sino-US communique as blatant interference in India's internal affairs. Making a Statement in the Rajya Sabha on March 14, 1972 the Minister of External Affairs had stated : "The State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. We have made this position clear in the UN and to the entire international community. Reference by any country inconsistent with this position amounts to interference in our internal affairs. The Chinese stand in the communique is particularly regrettable. It is also unfortunate that the US Government should have acquiesced in a reference being made to Jammu and Kashmir in the communique".

Government's serious concern in this regard has also been conveyed to the U. S. Government. As regards China, in view of the present state of Sino-Indian relations, it was not considered worth-while to protest to them specially after having stated our position publicly.

Stopping Indian Students from attending American International School, New Delhi

7382. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY :
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered to stop the Indian Students from attending the American International School in the capital , and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. Government's decision in this regard is related to the intention of the U. S. Embassy to convert the American International School into an Embassy School. The precise modalities of the conversion have, however, still to be worked out.

(b) Government's policy is not to permit Indian children to study in Foreign Embassy Schools.

Central assistance to Orissa for Farmers affected by Cyclone and Floods

7383. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have approached the Central Government for more

assistance to provide relief to the farmers who have been victims of the last year's cyclone and floods there;

(b) whether Central Government has made any study about their requirements; and

(c) whether any additional assistance is being provided to Orissa for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). The Government of Orissa had requested for loan assistance totalling Rs. 10 crores for purchase of agricultural inputs and for providing taccavi loans to agriculturists in the current financial year in the cyclone affected area of the State. The State Government have already been sanctioned Rs. 3 crores for agricultural inputs. Further assistance will be considered on the basis of the progress of the utilisation, to be submitted by the State Government, of the loan assistance already sanctioned.

Opening of foreign cultural centres

7384. SHRI G. T. DHANDAPANI:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given permission to open Soviet Cultural Centre at Trivandrum;

(b) whether Government are also considering to reopen the five U. S. I. S. centres and a French Cultural Centre which were ordered for closure early; and

(c) by when the cultural Centre of U. S. S. R. is likely to start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have given permission. The responsibility for running the Centre has been entrusted to the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

(b) Government have not been approached for the reopening of the five USIS Centres or French Cultural Centre which were ordered for closure earlier.

(c) The Soviet Cultural Centre at Trivandrum was inaugurated on 18 April 1972.

Self-Employment Scheme

7385. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to promote self-employment;

(b) the number of persons provided with employment under this scheme ever since it was introduced in the country; and

(c) the avocations in which employment has been provided so far?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). To promote self-employment as well as to bring about growth with social justice, the Public Sector Banks after nationalisation have been operating schemes to provide funds liberally to the weaker section of society, especially the educated unemployed. Self-employment schemes cover a wide range of vocations in which the persons may be engaged. These include agricultural graduates who are interested in starting custom service units, retail shops consultancy service, etc.; qualified professionals who are competent to carry their professions on business lines like Doctors, Engineers, Practitioners, Designers; persons engaged in personal service or utility such as electricians, hair-dressers, launderers etc.; persons who are individual owners of transportation like taxi-drivers, auto-rikshaw drivers etc., persons engaged in service industries or small scale industries etc. The number of accounts against which advances were made by public sector Banks to professional and self-employed persons up to the end of December, 1971 in various States Union Territories totalled to 51,067.

2. The Thakkar Committee set up by the Reserve Bank of India in July, 1970, reviewed the working of Special Credit Schemes and made suggestions for rationalisation of the schemes in operation. As a follow-up of the Thakkar Committee Report, the Reserve Bank has issued detailed guidelines to the Public Sector Banks directing the chief executives of the Banks to initiate suitable efforts for extending further loans to the self-employed sector and to prepare special schemes which could generate employment. Besides, a Credit Guarantee Scheme has been instituted under which 75% of the loans up to specified limits are now reimbursed to the Banks by the Credit Guar-

antee Corporation of India Limited, provided the loan is within specified ceilings.

3. The Ministry of Industrial Development has provided an allocation of Rs. 3 crores for training engineering entrepreneurs for self-employment. The programme for training is now in operation in 29 training institutions. In addition, it has been decided to open 6 more institutions to train entrepreneurs in setting up agro-service units. In 1970-71, 842 candidates were selected for training, in 1971-72, 1735 candidates have under gone training. In a number of States, industrial estates are being especially set up to provide ready-made factory sheds, and all other necessary infra-structure facilities for the engineering entrepreneurs who have completed training.

4. Out of the special provision of Rs. 25 crores made in the Central Budget for 1971-72 for special programmes to assist the educated unemployed, Rs. 6.5 crores had been earmarked for specific schemes to assist the educated unemployed, especially engineers and technically qualified persons who intended to set up small scale industrial units.

Representation from Federation of all India Hindustan Construction Workers Union

7386. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Federation of the All-India Hindustan Construction Workers Union regarding the grievances of the workers ;

(b) if so, their demands ; and

(c) the steps taken to meet their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) Their demands are as follows :

(1) A commission may be appointed to go into the affairs of Construction Industry with specific responsibility to frame wage structure for all categories of employees within one year from the date it is instituted.

(2) All contracting construction firms may be brought under direct Government control through a Corporation or Board.

(3) Construction Industry employees may be brought under Provident Fund Benefit Scheme.

(4) Gratuity Scheme benefit may be extended to Construction Industry employees.

(5) Security of service may be provided to Construction Industry employees.

(6) Medical facilities may be provided to Construction Industry employees.

(7) Uniform service rules may be laid down for Construction Industry employees.

(8) As an interim arrangement, Construction Industry may be treated at par with Engineering Industry.

(c) The Federation has already been informed that the proposal to have a legislation to provide for the safety of workers employed in the construction Industry is under the consideration of the Government and that a number of labour Laws namely, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Payment of Wages Act 1923 etc. are already applicable to the workers in the construction industry.

Besides, the question of extension of the Employees' Porvident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 to the workers of building and construction industry is under consideration. A Central Bill on gratuity which can be made applicable to the workers in the Construction Industry has also been introduced in the Lok Sabha.

The other demands are being examined.

The C. P. W. D. M. E. S. Contractors' Labour Regulations, though not statutory are also applicable to the construction workers in C. P. W. D. and M. E. S. establishments.

Model Standing Orders for casual labour have been framed and forwarded to all Ministries/Departments for adoption in all public sector undertakings.

Commission on Construction Industry

7387. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to appoint a Commission to go into the affairs of the construction industry with specific responsibility to frame the wage structure of all categories of employees in that industry ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : No. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 which provides for the fixation/revision of minimum wages to the workers already applies to workers in the construction industry. The Central and State Government as 'appropriate Governments' have notified wages under the Act for building and construction workers in their respective spheres.

अभ्रक उद्योग के विकास के लिये बोर्ड का गठन

7389. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अभ्रक उद्योग के विकास के लिये सरकार का एक बोर्ड बनाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव की रूप-रेखा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) अभ्रक उद्योग के लिए विकास-बोर्ड स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) प्रस्ताव अभी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था पर है और बोर्ड के क्षेत्र, कृत्य, वित्त इत्यादि का अभी पता लगाया जाना है।

Accumulation of Coal at Collieries near Jharia and Raniganj in West Bengal

73 0. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to non-availability of sufficient number of Railways wagons, coal has piled up at pit-heads of Collieries near Jharia and Raniganj in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the total quantity of coal to be lifted ; and

(c) the efforts being made for lifting and movement of accumulated coal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The pit head stocks of coal at the end of March, 1972 have been estimated as follows :-

Jharia coalfields—2.169 million tonnes

Raniganj coalfields—2.066 million tonnes

(c) Railways, who ore main carriers of coal are taking steps to improve the availability of wagons. Besides, to meet the demand of consumers located at short distances, transport of coal by road is being encouraged.

Setting up of Mechanised Mines on promising deposits

7391. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up mechanised mines on several promising deposits ;

(b) whether inland transport system is also to be augmented to meet the growing demands of moving ores ;

(c) whether Government are also considering certain steps to find out the world Market for minerals, like Chrome Ore, Kyanite and Magnesite which have in the past contributed for earning sizable foreign exchange ; and

(d) if so, the main feature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Several large mechanised mines have already been set up in case of minerals like iron ore, lime stone, coal copper and zinc, worked by Public Sector Undertakings. These mechanised mines will continue to be set up in case of such deposits where it is feasible.

(b) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rehabilitation of Persons Uprooted as a result of Demarcation of Nagaland-Burma Border

7392. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whetaer a large number of villages on the Nagaland-Burma border have been transferred to Burma in the course of demarcation of Indo-Burmese border recently ;

(b) whether this has uprooted a large number of people from those villages and the State Government is posed with a problem for their rehabilitation ; and

(c) whether any Central assistance has been given to the State Government for the rehabilitation of the affected people ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a). No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Ban on Biological Weapons

7393. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether U. S. A., USSR and Britain, the three nuclear powers, had signed in London on the 10th April, 1972 an international convention to ban biological weapons ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Convention on Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, which was opend for signature on April 10, 1972, was signed on the same day by USA, USSR and UK which are the Depositary Governments of that Convention.

(b) Text of the Convention is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3049/72]

इंदौर, मध्य प्रदेश में इस्पात ढलाई कारखाने

7394. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इन्दौर, मध्य प्रदेश में कुल कितने इस्पात ढलाई कारखाने कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या एक इस्पात ढलाई कारखाने में उत्पादन लाइसेंस के बिना भी गत एक वर्ष से लगातार उत्पादन हो रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ग). सम्भवत: माननीय सदस्य का अभिप्राय इस्पात की ढली वस्तुएं बनाने वाले कारखानों से है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार इंदौर में केवल एक ही लाइसेंस प्राप्त ढलाई कारखाना है जिसका नाम मैसर्स विनोद स्टील लि० है, जो इस्पात की ढली वस्तुएं तैयार करता है। इंदौर में बिना लाइसेंस के इस्पात की ढली वस्तुएं तैयार करने वाले किसी दूसरे कारखाने के बारे में सरकार को मालूम नहीं है।

Disparities in Wages of Employees in various Corporations

7395. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are wide disparities in the wages of employees of various Corporations i. e. Banks, Airlines and Life Insurance Corporation under the various Ministries; and

(b) if so, whether Government intends to set up a National Wage Board to remove disparities and bring efficiency and uniformity?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Wages of employeees of various Corporations are not uniform since the circumstances differ from establishment to establishment and industry to industry.

(b) No.

Allocation of Billets to Small Scale Re-rollers in Maharashtra

7396. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the small scale re-rollers in Maharashtra having their re-rolling mills outside Bombay have faced shortage of allocations of billets and/or re-rollable scraps during the year 1971-72 ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to augment allocations to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) There is a shortage of billets and other re-rollable materials. Small Scale Re-rolling Mills outside Bombay in Maharashtra as in other parts of the country may be suffering to some extent due to this.

(b) Several steps have been taken by Government to augment the availability of raw materials through continuing efforts to increase production in the Steel Plant, and also by imports of billets. In the case of scrap re-rollers, an important raw material was "used rails" which remained frozen under a Court Injunction for over two years. However, this case has now been decided and about 2 lakh tonnes of used rails will now be available for distribution. This will substantially augment raw material availability in the near future for scrap re-rollers.

Mining by Hindustan zinc Limited in Gujarat

7397. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat Government have conveyed to the Centre its decision to mine base metals from Ambaji hills in Banaskantha District ;

(b) whether Government have decided to give permission to the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. to mine the area ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के कर्मचारियों को रहने के लिये क्वार्टर देना

7398. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **इस्पात और खान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के कितने कर्मचारियों को रहने के लिये क्वार्टर आवंटित किये गये हैं और कितने कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर आवंटित करने के लिये व्यवस्था की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या जिन कर्मचारियों के लिये कम्पनी की ओर से आवास की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, उन्हें मकान किराया भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस भेदभाव पूर्ण नीति का क्या औचित्य है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) अप्रैल, 1972 के अन्त तक बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड के 5997 कर्मचारियों को रिहायशी मकान दिये गये है। 9928 अतिरिक्त मकान अभी निर्माणाधीन हैं जिनमें से अधिकतर मकानों का आवंटन बोकारो स्टील लि० के कर्मचारियों को किया जायेगा।

(ख) और (ग). मकान किराया भत्ते के लिए जनसंख्या के आधार पर शहरों के वर्गीकरण के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार के आदेश के अनुसार जिनका अनुसरण बोकारो स्टील लि० में किया जाता है, बोकारो इस्पात नगर उन निर्दिष्ट नगरों में नहीं आता है जिनके लिये मकान किराया भत्ता दिया जाता है। अतः बोकारो स्टील लि० के प्रायोजना स्थल पर कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारी मकान किराया भत्ते के अधिकारी नहीं हैं।

बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के कर्मचारियों के लिये रिहायशी क्वार्टरों पर किया गया व्यय

7399. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के कर्मचारियों के लिये कितने रिहायशी क्वार्टर बनाये गये हैं तथा उनके निर्माण पर कितनी राशि खर्च हुई है ;

(ख) क्या वहां के अधिकारियों के कार्यालयों तथा निवास स्थानों पर वातानुकूल मशीनें लगाई गई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कार्यालयों और निवास स्थानों की संख्या कितनी है तथा सरकार प्रति वर्ष उनके वातानुकूलित कार्यालयों तथा निवास स्थानों पर कितनी धन राशि खर्च करती है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) मार्च, 1972 के अन्त तक 6761 क्वार्टर तैयार हो चुके थे और उन पर कुल 7.12 करोड़ रुपये खर्च आये थे ।

(ख) और (ग). बोकारो स्टील लि० में सामान्यत: 1450-1750 रुपये के ग्रेड तथा इससे ऊंचे ग्रेड के अधिकारियों के कार्यालय के कमरों में वातानुकूलन मशीनें लगाई जाती है। विभाग अध्यक्ष के स्तर के अधिकारियों को निश्चित किराये पर निवास स्थान में भी वातानुकूलन मशीनें दी गई हैं। ऐसे अधिकारियों के कार्यालयों के कमरों में 80 और निवास स्थानों में 22 वातानुकूलन मशीनें लगाई गई हैं। अधिकारियों के कार्यालयों मे लगाई गई वातानुकूलन मशीनों के मूल्यह्रास, मरम्मत और रख-रखाव पर प्रतिवर्ष 90,500 रुपये खर्च किये जा रहे हैं। इसमें बिजली का खर्च शामिल नहीं है। अधिकारियों के निवास स्थानों पर लगाई गई वातानुकूलन मशीनों की मरम्मत तथा रख-रखाव पर बोकारो स्टील लि० कोई पैसा खर्च नहीं करता है क्योंकि यह उन से लिए गये किराये में सम्मिलित होता है ।

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के कर्मचारियों के लिये परिवहन की व्यवस्था

7400. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अन्य सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों की तरह बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के मजदूरों को लाने ले जाने के लिए कम्पनी की ओर से परिवहन की व्यवस्था करने का विचार रखती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड ने बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के कर्मचारियों को परिवहन सुविधाएं देने के लिये स्वयं कोई योजना नही बनाई है। फिर भी, उन्होंने बिहार राज्य परिवहन निगम से बोकारो इस्पात नगर तथा उसके आसपास के क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त संख्या मे बसें चलाने का प्रबन्ध कर लिया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Expenditure on Meetings of C. B. T. of E. P. F.

7401. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expenditure incurred on Central Board of Trustees meetings are borne by Account No. 4 of the Employees Provident Fund ; and

(b) if so, the number of the meetings held during the last three years, year-wise, and the exact figures of amount spent meeting-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under :—

(a) Yes.

(b):

Year	No. of CBT meetings held	Approximate expenditure incurred (Rs.)
1969	4—41st Meeting	6,800
	42nd ,,	10,500
	43rd ,,	7 500
	44th ,,	8,200
1970	4—45th ,,	5,800
	46th ,,	11,700
	47th ,,	5,400
	48th ,,	11,200
1971	4—49th ,,	13,700
	50th ,,	15,300
	51st ,,	12,900
	52nd ,,	4,900

भारतीय पुस्तकों का विदेशी भाषाओ में अनुवाद

7402 **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या **विदेश** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारतीय सास्कृतिक सम्बन्ध परिषद् ने अब तक किन किन भारतीय साहित्यक पुस्तको का कौन-कौन सी विदेशी भाषाओ मे अनुवाद कराया है और कितनी पुस्तके अनुवाद के लिए विदेश भेजी गई है और इस पर अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र-पाल सिंह) : एक विवरण सलग्न है जिसमे ब्यौरेवार सूचना दी गई है।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	भारतीय सास्कृतिक सम्बन्ध परिषद् द्वारा अनुवाद कराई गई पुस्तको के नाम	जिस भाषा में पुस्तक छापी गई
1	2	3
1.	शकुन्तला	फारसी
2.	फारसी सस्कृत व्याकरण	फारसी
3.	भगवत गीता	फारसी
4.	विक्रम उर्वशी	फारसी
5.	माटी का पुतला	फारसी
6	श्री हर्ष के नाटक	अंग्रेजी और कोरियन
7.	दि इन्डियन हैरिटेज	अरबी
8.	शकुन्तला	अरबी
9.	चिमिन	अरबी
10.	नल दमयन्ती	अरबी
11.	भगवन गीता	थाई भाषा
12.	महात्मा गांधी की आत्मकथा	तुर्की
13.	इण्डिया टूडे एड टुमारो	पुर्तगाली

उपरोक्त सभी पुस्तकों का अनुवाद भारत मे किया गया, सिवाय क्रम सख्या 11 और 12 के, जिनका अनुवाद क्रमशः थाइलैंड और तुर्की मे किया गया। सास्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान समझौते के अतर्गत भारतीय सास्कृतिक सम्बन्ध परिषद् द्वारा सकलित भारतीय लघु कहानियों और प्रकाशन के लिए यूगोस्लाविया सास्कृतिक सम्बन्ध कमीशन को भेज दी गई है।

भारतीय सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध परिषद् द्वारा क्रम संख्या 5 से 13 तक की पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन पर रुपये 78,761 00 खर्च किए गए जिसमे अनुवाद का खर्च भी सम्मिलित था। बाकी पुस्तकें लगभग 2 दशक पहले प्रकाशित की गई थी और उन पर भारतीय सास्कृतिक सम्बन्ध परिषद् द्वारा किये गए खर्च के सही आंकड़े उपलब्ध नही है।

समान श्रम कानून

7403. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार समूचे देश के लिए समान श्रम कानून बनाने का है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग, विभिन्न

श्रम कानूनों पर समान श्रम संहिता के पक्ष में नहीं था। फिर भी, सरकार समस्त देश के लिए एक व्यापक औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध कानून को प्रस्तुत करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है।

खनिज पदार्थों का निर्यात

7404. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश से कौन-कौन से और कितनी-कितनी धनराशि के खनिज पदार्थों का निर्यात किया जाता है ; और

(ख) क्या अनेक खनिज पदार्थों का निर्यात इस लिये किया जाता है कि उनका उपयोग उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने में भारत में नहीं किया जाता और क्या ऐसे खनिज पदार्थों के नामों की एक सूची सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). 1969 और 1970 के दौरान भारत से निर्यात किए गए खनिजों की, उनकी मात्रा और निर्यात-मूल्य सहित, सूची सभा-पटल पर रखी गयी है [**ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3050/72.**] ऐसा कोई भी खनिज नहीं है जो स्वदेशी अपेक्षाओं की लागत पर निर्यात किया जाता हो।

पूर्ति विभाग के सतर्कता विभाग पर व्यय

7405. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या **पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्ति विभाग के सतर्कता विभाग पर इस समय प्रतिवर्ष कितना व्यय होता है और इसमें कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं ; और

(ख) क्या इस विभाग में पहली जनवरी, 1971 को सतर्कता संबंधी कुल 47 मामले विचाराधीन थे और यदि हां, तो वे मामले कब से विचाराधीन पड़े हुए हैं ?

पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री डी० आर० चव्हाण) : (क) (1) 1971-72 में खर्च–1,21,417 रुपये।

(2) चार पूर्णकालिक राजपत्रित अधिकारी।

(ख) (1) जी, हां।

(2) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है, जिसमें वे तारीखें दिखाई गई है, जब से ये मामले विचाराधीन पड़े हुए है।

विवरण

47 सतर्कता संबंधी मामलों का विवरण जिसमे वे तरीखें दिखाई गई है जबसे यह मामले विचाराधीन है।

क्रम संख्या	जबसे मामले विचाराधीन पड़े है	
1	2	
राजपत्रित अधिकारी		
1.	19-3-66	निपटाया जा चुका है
2.	24-1-67	
3	4-5-68	
4.	4-5-68	निपटाया जा चुका है
5.	18-8-68	,,
6.	24-12-68	,,
7.	20-3-69	,,
8.	25-3-69	,,
9.	26-5-69	,,
10.	26-5-69	,,
11.	26-5-69	
12.	26-5-69	

1	2	
13	17-7-69	निपटाया जा चुका है
14.	23-9-69	
15	17-12-69	
16.	25-2-70	
17.	30-3-70	निपटाया जा चुका है
18	1-6-70	,,
19.	28-8-70	
20.	14-9-70	
21.	6-11-70	निपटाया जा चुका है
22.	19-11-70	
23.	19-11-70	
24.	14-12-70	निपटाया जा चुका है

अराजपत्रित अधिकारी

1.	7-10-66	निपटाया जा चुका है
2.	7-10-66	,,
3.	4-11-67	,,
4.	4-5-68	निपटाया जा चुका है
5.	4-5-68	,,
6.	4-5-68	,,
7.	16-12-68	निपटाया जा चुका है
8.	28-3-69	,,
9.	19-4-69	निमटाया जा चुका है
10.	17-5-69	,,
11.	26-5-69	,,
12.	4-6-69	,,
13.	23-9-69	,,
14.	23-9-69	,,
15.	25-2-70	,,
16.	12-3-70	,,
17.	22-5-70	निपटाया जा चुका है
18.	1-6-70	,,
19.	14-9-70	,,
20.	19-11-70	,,
21.	19-11-70	,,
22.	24-11-70	,,
23.	14-12-70	निपटाया जा चुका है

खेतड़ी कापर प्रोजेक्ट के ट्रांसफारमरों में आग

7406. **श्री शिवनाथ सिंह :**
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या **इस्पात और खान** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1971 मे खेतड़ी कापर प्रोजेक्ट मे पाच ट्रासफार्मरो मे आग लग गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण थे और उन ट्रांसफारमरों की कीमत कितनी थी ; और

(ग) उक्त ट्रांसफारमर कहा से खरीदे गये थे और इस हानि के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ग). 1971 के दौरान चार ट्रान्सफोर्मर खराब हुए। खराबियों की जाच की गई और यह पाया गया कि सरकारी विद्युत फैक्टरी, बंगलौर द्वारा आपूर्तित 2 ट्रान्सफोर्मरो 2 एम० वी० ए०, 33/11 के० वी० विनिर्माण त्रुटियो के कारण खराब हुए। मैसर्स एन० जी० ई० एफ०, बगलौर द्वारा आपूर्तित एक ट्रान्सफोर्मर 1.5 एम० वी० ए०, 33/11 के० वी० में यह पाया गया कि लौह भराव ट्रान्सफोर्मर के भीतर था और अतः टर्न

घटाव के कारण इसका एच० टी० घुमाव खराब हो गया। मैसर्स हुगली मैरीन कम्पनी द्वारा आपूर्तित 200 के० वी० ए०, 11 के० वी०/500 ट्रान्सफोर्मर को रेलवे से खुले परिदान के रूप में प्राप्त किया गया था। जब ट्रांसफोर्मर प्राप्त हुआ, उसमें तेल और कतिपय उपकरण नहीं थे। यह निम्न रोधन दर्शित कर रहा था। उक्त कारण से पार्टी का संदाय रोक लिया गया था। कार्य की अत्यावश्यकता के कारण ट्रान्सफोर्मर की हिन्दुस्तान ताम्र लिमिटेड की विद्युत कार्यशाला में मरम्मत की गई और उसे चालू किया गया लेकिन लगभग 3 माह तक कार्य करने के पश्चात् वह खराब हो गया।

2. ट्रान्सफोर्मरों की कीमतें निम्न प्रकार से है :–

जी० ई० एफ०–
आदेश सं० 2253–2 1,02,000 रुपए
तारीख 16-11-68

एन० जी० ई० एफ०–
आदेश सं० 96–1 60,000 ,,
तारीख 13-1-69

हुगली मैरीन,
आदेश सं० 1296–1 11,750 ,,
तारीख 7-10-70

3. एन० जी० ई० एफ० ट्रान्सफोर्मर की पहले ही मरम्मत की जा चुकी है और उसे प्रतिष्ठापित किया जा चुका है। जी० ई० एफ० ट्रान्सफोर्मर के अतिरिक्त पुर्जों की उपाप्ति के लिए पहले ही कार्रवाई की जा चुकी है। आशा है यह शीघ्र प्राप्त हो जाएंगे। इनके अभिप्राप्त होते ही ट्रान्सफोर्मर की मरम्मत की जाएगी।

4. मरम्मत जो की गई है/की जाने वाली है, की कुल लागत का अनुमान लगभग 27,000 रुपए है।

5. चूंकि खराबियों विनिर्माण त्रुटियों के, जिनका पहले पता नहीं लग सका, कारण हुई। अतः प्रायोजना अधिकारियों को उनके लिए जिम्मेवार नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है।

खेतड़ी कापर प्रोजेक्ट में कोर केबल की खरीद

7407. **श्री शिवनाथ सिंह** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खेतड़ी कापर प्रोजेक्ट में 1971 के अन्त में या 1972 के आरम्भ में 300 वर्ग मिली मीटर के 3 कोर केबल के 20 ड्रम खरीदे गए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कितनी लागत पर और कहां से खरीदा गया ;

(ग) क्या यह केबल काम में लाये जाने पर बेकार निकला और यदि हां, तो इस कारण कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(घ) इस हानि के लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शाह नवाज खां) : (क) अगस्त, 1971 में 3 कोर केबल के 12 ड्रमों का आदेश दिया गया जिसमें से मार्च/अप्रैल, 1972 के दौरान 10 ड्रम प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ख) प्राप्त किए गए केबलों के 10 ड्रमों की लागत लगभग 140,000 रुपए है। उक्त केबलों की आपूर्ति मैसर्स फोर्ट ग्लोस्टर, कलकत्ता द्वारा की गई थी।

(ग) 300 वर्ग मि० मी० के 3 कोर केबलों की प्राप्त की गई आपूर्ति में से 300 मीटर लम्बाई की केबलों को अप्रैल के मध्य में प्रयुक्त किया गया और यह केबल सन्तोषप्रद सेवा प्रदान कर रहे हैं। तथापि, केबल की 6-6 मीटर की लम्बाई के दो टुकड़े, प्रयुक्त किए जाने के 4 दिनों के भीतर ही खराब हो गए। विस्तृत अन्वेषण से यह पाया गया कि एक विशिष्ट ड्रम के केबल का एक कोर अन्य कोरों की तुलना में देखते में तुच्छ था। दो अन्य ड्रमों में भी समरूप खराबियां पाई गई थी। मामला

आपूर्ति-कर्ता के साथ उठाया गया जो तीन दोषयुक्त ड्रमों को प्रतिस्थापित कर रहा है। इस कारण से प्रायोजना को किसी भी प्रकार की हानि नहीं हुई क्योंकि केबलों को प्रतिस्थापित किया जा रहा है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Bauxite and Mercury Deposits in Kerala

7409. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is now the work of Geological Survey in Kerala to find out the quality and quantity of the Bauxite and Mercury deposits; and

(b) the time by which the survey is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A total reserve of 1.684 million tonnes of Bauxite have been estimated by the Geological Survey of India in Chittavattam, Adichanallur, Mangalapuram-Chilampil, Sasthavattam, Ambalam and Attipara areas of Quilon and Trivandrum districts of Kerala, where drilling was completed in 1970-71. Analytical work in these areas is in progress. Reserve of 1.8 million tonnes of Bauxite with 40% Alumina has been estimated in Kumbla area of Cannanore district where drilling was completed in 1968. Reserve of 1.59 million tonnes of Bauxite with 40% Alumina has been estimated in Nileswar area, block I in Cannanore district where drilling was completed in 1972. Detailed investigation by large scale mapping and drilling is in progress in other three Nileswar blocks. Drilling for Mercury in Badagara, Kozhikode district has been completed in January, 1972. Analytical work is in progress.

The field season programme of the Geological Survey of India for the current year includes assessment of Bauxite deposits in Cannanore, Calicut, Trichur, Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey districts. These investigations are likely to continue during the Fourth Plan period.

उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार तथा राजस्थान में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के शिक्षित बेरोजगार

7410. **श्री हरी सिंह:**
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी:

क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और राजस्थान के रोजगार कार्यालयों में राज्यवार तथा वर्षवार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कितने शिक्षित लोगों ने अपने नाम दर्ज करावे;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिलाया गया; और

(ग) शेष व्यक्तियों को शीघ्र रोजगार दिलाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर): (क) और (ख). सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई हैं।

(ग) केन्द्र और उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार तथा राजस्थान राज्यों की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों और वर्ष 1970-71 में शुरू की गई विशेष रोजगारोन्मुख योजनाओं से बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिए अधिकाधिक संख्या में रोजगार अवसर उपलब्ध होने की आशा है। इससे पहले 1968 में भी सरकार ने इंजीनियरों की बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए कुछ विशेष उपाय शुरू किए थे, जो राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं। शिक्षु अधिनियम, 1961 में संशोधन किया जा रहा है ताकि इंजीनियरी स्नातकों और डिप्लोमा-धारियों को इसकी परिधि में लाया जा सके। सरकार ने शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को सहायता देने हेतु विशेष रूप से बनाई गई योजनाओं के लिए 1971-72 के केन्द्रीय बजट में 25 करोड़ रुपये की विशेष

व्यवस्था भी की थी। 1972-73 के केन्द्रीय बजट में विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रमों के लिए 60 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है। ऊपर निर्दिष्ट विशेष व्यवस्थाओ के अधीन योजनाओ से बेरोजगार शिक्षितों को भी लाभ होगा।

विवरण

गत तीन वर्षों 1969-71 के दौरान रोजगार कार्यालयो द्वारा नाम दर्ज किए गए और नियुक्त कराए गए नौकरी चाहने वाले शिक्षित व्यक्तियो (मैट्रिक तथा अधिक योग्यता वाले) की संख्या।

वर्ष	उत्तर प्रदेश		बिहार		राजस्थान	
	पजीयन	नियुक्तिया	पजीयन	नियुक्तिया	पजीयन	नियुक्तिया
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			अनुसूचित जातियां			
1969	29,102	2,363	6,065	191	3,720	238
1970	36,438	3,062	6,709	229	3,844	376
1971	41,299	4,138	7,187	451	4,557	546
			अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां			
1969	105	10	4,177	312	1,162	70
1970	140	47	4,736	188	1,040	92
1971	169	37	4,757	271	1,555	148

नोट : गत तीन वर्षों (1969-71) के दौरान जिन व्यक्तियो की नियुक्तिया कराई गई वे आवश्यक रूप से इन वर्षों के दौरान ही पजीकृत नही हुए थे।

हार्ड कोक की कमी के कारण दिल्ली में कारखानों का बन्द होना

7411. **श्री हरी सिंह :**
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या **इस्पात और खान** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में हार्ड कोक की कमी के कारण बहुत से कारखाने धीरे-धीरे बन्द होते जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली को हार्ड-कोक की सप्लाई बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां). (क) और (ख) जी, नही। तथापि, दिल्ली मे अनेक औद्योगिक एककों ने कोयले की कम और यदाकदा आपूर्ति के बारे मे शिकायत की है, जिसकी परिणति उनके कारखानों के बन्द होने की सम्भावना मे हो सकती थी। केवल एक एकक-मैसर्स ग्रेशम एण्ड क०, रूप नगर, दिल्ली ने यह शिकायत की थी कि उन्हें मायापुरी मे अपनी अनुषागिक फाउड्री को बन्द करना पड़ा।

कोयले की कमी की स्थिति पर काबू पाने के लिए, हाल ही में दिल्ली प्रशासन ने रेल, मन्त्रालय से अनुरोध किया कि वह 'हार्ड कोक' के दो विशेष रेकों को भेजे, जिनके शीघ्र ही पहुंचने की आशा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, हाल ही में 'हार्डकोक' का एक रेक अप्रायोजित कोटि के अधीन दिल्ली-तुगलकाबाद साइडिंग पर पहुंचा। उसका अधिग्रहण दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा किया गया था और स्थानीय उद्योगों को आवंटित किया गया। रेलवे द्वारा दिल्ली को 'हार्ड कोक' के 200 वैगन प्रतिभार का नियताश दिया गया है, आशा है कि इससे कोयले की उपलब्धता में सुधार होगा।

Loss Incurred by Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd.

7412. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd. has incurred heavy losses during the last so many years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The accumulated loss of the Company up to the 31st March, 1971 was Rs. 8 89 crores.

(b) One of the main reasons for the losses was the heavy burden of interest charges arising from an unfavourable debt equity ratio.

(c) At the request of the Government of Mysore, the Government of India agreed to convert with effect from April 1, 1971, Rs. 11.252 crores advanced as direct loans to the Company into equity, thereby increasing the Government of India's contribution to the paid-up capital of the Company from about 10% to 40%. (The remaining 50% of equity capital has been contributed by the Government of Mysore). This step was taken to bring the debt equity ratio to 1 : 1 and to afford a relief of about 75 lakhs annually in interest chasges. The working of the company has shown improvement and it has been reported that a profit of about Rs. 100 lakhs is expected for the year 1971-72. The production of both mild steel and special and alloy steels is being stepped up. MIS have also recommissioned their cast Iron Spun Pipe Plant and Plate Sleeper Foundry. The production of Tor-Steel has also been taken up. All out efforts are being made to increase produciion and reduce overhead charges.

Death of an Indian Businessman in Ceylon

7413. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian businessman who was on his way to India was killed in Ceylon;

(b) if so, whether the probe into the case was abandoned by the Ceylon Government;

(c) if so, whether India has asked the Ceylon Government to return the large amount of gold bars which came in the hands of Ceylon Government; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Ceylon Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). An inquiry is being initiated by the Sri Lanka authorities into the matter: no further details are yet available.

(c) and (d). This would arise only after the results of the investigation are available.

Coal Mines in Private Sector

7414. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the number of coal mines being handled by the private sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): There are five hundred and eighty working Coal Mines in the Private Sector.

Irregularities in Implementation of E.P.F. Act in Bihar State Transport Corporation

7415. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that

there are lot of irregularities in the implementation of the Employees Provident Fund Act by the Bihar State Road Transport Corporation in as much as a large number of temporary employees have not been admitted to Employees Provident Fund membership ,

(b) whether investments are not regularly made and huge amount remains uninvested ;

(c) whether any detailed inspection has been carried out, if so, when and what are the reports of the Provident Fund Inspectors , and

(d) whether pension contribution has not been deposited into Account No. I in respect of compulsory members, who have been admitted after 1st March, 1971 to employees' Provident by almost all the exempted units of the Government, like Bihar Government Presses, both at Gaya and Gulzarbagh, Bihar State Electricity Board *etc.*

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). The Provident Fund Authorities have reported that the information is being called from the Regional Commissioner, Bihar. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Definition of 'Establishment' in E. P. F. Act, 1952

7416. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the word 'establishment' has not been defined in the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 with the reseult that various Regional Commissioners have been taking different stands on same issue ; and

(b) if so, whether Government shall define the words like 'establishment', 'premises' grant of infancy period ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The word 'establishment' has not been defined under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952. The Provident Fund Authorities have informed that they have not come across any difficulty in this regard. Hence, the question of defining this expression does not arise. It is also not necessary to define the word "premises". The grant of infancy period is regulated under section 16 of the Act.

Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme

7417. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the newly introduced Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme is a very hurriedly drafted legislation and therefore it is silent on many issues like the admission of employees who are drawing more than Rs. 1,000 as salary ;

(b) whether the said law does not contemplate to admit the excluded employees and wide range of confusion still prevails ; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to remove the confusion ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATON (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No.

(b) "Excluded employees" who are not the members of the Employee's Provident Fund or of the exempted provident funds are not covered by the Employee's Family Pension Scheme, 1971 as the Scheme applies only to the members of the Employees' Provident Fund/Exempted Provident Funds vide para 3 of the Scheme. There is no confusion in the matter.

(c) Does not arise.

Income-Tax on Provident Fund

7418. SHRI R P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR ARD REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether income-tax is deductable on Provident Fund accumulations and if so, under what circumstances ;

(b) whether the Central Provident Fund Commission has clarified this ambiguity of law as most of the Offices are not aware of the same and hold that Income-tax cannot be deducted on Provident Fund accumulations ; and

(c) whether under these circumstances,

the Central Provident Fund Commission shall immediately issue a detailed circular in consultation with law and Finance Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under :

(a) The Provident Fund created under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 is a recognised Provident Fund within the meaning of Section 2(38) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 vide Section 9 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

The Income Tax Act provides for exemption to the accumulated balance payable to a Subscriber in accordance with the provisions contained in the Fourth Schedule of the said Act.

(b) and (c) No reference has been received from Regional Offices. Hence the necessity for issuing any clarification did not arise.

Appointments in Ministry of Steel and Mines at ad-hoc basis

7419 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons appointed in the Ministry of Steel and Mines at *ad-hoc* basis during the last two years ;

(b) whether any case of malpractice has come to the notice of Government ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) 51.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Exploration of Gold Deposits in Andhra Pradesh

7420. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to conduct exploratory operations in the gold-deposit areas of Bisanatham in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if not, whether it would be conducted in the area where private mining operations had been commenced prior to nationalisation of gold mining ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The Bisanatham gold deposits in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh were investigated in detail by the Geological Survey of India during 1956-58. M/s. Bharat Gold Mines, a public sector undertaking, is currently exploring this area.

(b) Does not arise.

Steel for Domestic House Building Purposes

7421. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the steps taken to make available steel at fair prices for domestic house building purposes in the metropolitan areas, municipal areas and rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): Steel materials are available at regulated prices for domestic house building purposes from the Producers' Stockyards spread over the country. A percentage is earmarked for house builders. In Delhi, however, a Committee known as Main Steel Producers' Committee is functioning from October, 1971. They pool the available materials for house builders in the stockyards of all the three producers and distribute them to the house builders in a coordinated manner. A certain percentage of steel is reserved specially for small house builders whose plot area does not exceed 250 Sq. yds. and whose requirements of steel does not exceed 3 tonnes. The question extending the scheme to other metropolitan areas is under consideration.

Production and Utilization of Coal in Bihar

7422. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of coal, all varieties,

that is produced in Bihar, out of the total All India production of coal ; and

(b) the percentage of coal that Bihar utilises and also percentage being utilised by other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Production of coal in the Bihar State during 1970-71 was 33.8 million tonnes, out of the total All-India production of about 72.68 million tonnes, which represented about 46 percent of the total production.

(b) About 10 million tonnes of coal per annum or about 14 percent of the All-India production is utilised within the Bihar State. The balance is utilised by the Railways, steel plants, power houses and other industries located in other States.

E.P.F. Scheme for Employees in Construction Industry

7423. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration to bring the employees in construction Industry under the Employees Provident Fund Scheme ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The question of extension of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 to the employees of the construction industry is under consideration.

Effect of Blast Furnace Gas on Workers of Rourkela Steel Plant

7424. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether thirty-eight workers of the Rourkela Steel Plant were admitted into the hospital suffering from the effects of blast furnace gas ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Out of 38 persons affected by the leakage of gas from the pilot burners at the top of the bleader stack of blast furnace No. 3, 5 were discharged after first aid. The remaining 33 persons were admitted into the hospital and were discharged after short periods ranging from 1 to 3 days.

(b) The Rourkela Steel Plant authorities have taken necessary action to ensure that such incidents do not recur.

Uniform Service Rules for Construction Workers

7425. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to lay down uniform Service rules for the employees in the Construction Industry , and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Tourists not Allowed to enter into Pakistan

7426. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain foreign tourists went on an indefinite hunger-strike at Wagha, Indo-Pakistan border, during first week of may, 1972 protesting against the Pakistan Government's attitude in not permitting them to enter that country ;

(b) whether the matter has been taken up with the Swiss Embassy in New Delhi which is handling the interests of Pakistan ; and

(c) if not, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Swiss Embassy had already been

approached to request the Pakistan Government to allow the stranded tourists to enter Pakistan at Wagah, and the Pakistan Government allowed them to cross the border on the 7th of May.

(c) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश की कोयला खानों द्वारा खान विनियमन अधिनियम का उल्लंघन

7427. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की कई कोयला खानों ने 1970-71 के दौरान खान विनियमन अधिनियम का उल्लघन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो खान अधिनियम का उल्लघन करने वाली कोयला खानों की संख्या और नाम क्या है ; और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) जी हा, प्रत्येक कोयलाखान एक या दूसरे प्रकार के उल्लघन मे शामिल थी । फिर भी, इनमे से अधिकाश उल्लंघन स्वरूप के है ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में 1970 में चालू कोयला खानो की सख्या 55 थी और 1971 मे 59 । चूकि उनमे से प्रत्येक किसी न किसी प्रकार की उल्लघन मे शामिल थी, इसलिये कोई पृथक सारणी नही दी जा रही है ।

(ग) उल्लंघन के स्वरूप पर कार्यवाही निर्भर करती है । कुछ मामलों में, निर्धारित समयावधि के अन्तर्गत सुधार हेतु या खनन की सुरक्षित स्थितियों के पुन: स्थापित करने तक श्रमिकों के नियोजन पर प्रतिबन्ध के लिए नोटिस जारी किए गए थे । कुछ मामलों में, जिनमे गम्भीर उल्लंघन शामिल थे, प्रबन्धकों के खिलाफ अभियोजन आरम्भ किए गए थे ।

मध्य प्रदेश में सीसा भट्टी की स्थापना

7428. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में सीसा भट्टी स्थापित करने के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में स्पंज लौह संयंत्र का विस्तार करने के लिये लाइसेन्स जारी करना

7429. **श्री गगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश औद्योगिक विकास निगम ने राज्य में स्थित स्पंज लौह संयंत्र का विस्तार करने के लिये लाइसेन्स देने की मांग की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त लाइसेन्स को सरकारी क्षेत्र में न देने के क्या कारण है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश के न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन पड़े कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आपराधिक मामले

7430. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधि-

नियम के अन्तर्गत कई आपराधिक मामले मध्य प्रदेश के न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी कुल संख्या कितनी है, कब से वे अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं और उनके निपटान में विलम्ब के क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) उनके शीघ्र निपटारे के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्न प्रकार से सूचित किया है :–

(क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न न्यायालयों में 30 अप्रैल, 1972 को 701 मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े थे। इनमे से, 75 मामले पिछले छः महीनों से, 148 मामले छः महीनों से अधिक लेकिन एक वर्ष से कम की अवधि से और 478 मामले एक वर्ष से अधिक की अवधि से अनिर्णीत पड़े थे। सामान्यतः इनमें से अधिकाश मामलो मे या तो सम्मन नहीं भेजे गए अथवा अभियुक्त हाजिर नही हुए या उनके द्वारा स्थगन की प्रार्थना की गई। भविष्य निधि निरीक्षकों को स्थगन प्रार्थनाओं का विरोध करने के लिये निर्देश दिए गए है। न्यायालयों से शीघ्र निर्णय देने की दरख्वास्तें भी की गई हैं। कभी-कभी निरीक्षक अभियुक्तों पर सम्मन जारी कर देते हैं ताकि विलम्ब न हो।

Requests for Transfer of E.P.F. Accounts

7431. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether large number of requests for inter-regional transfer of Employees Provident Fund accounts are pending ; and

(b) if so, the number of requests pending for transfer of accounts region-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The Provident Fund Authorities have reported that the information is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Statutory Wage Boards

7432. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether lack of statutory backing of past Wage Boards is responsible for the non-implementation of its recommendations ;

(b) whether Government are thinking to provide future Wage Boards with statutory backing ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The details are yet to be worked out.

Rock Phosphates Deposits in Rajasthan

7433. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked the Rajasthan Government to hand over to it the management of huge deposits of rock phosphates which have been discovered at Jamar Khotra near Udaipur ; and

(b) if so, whether Rajasthan Government is capable of exploiting the rock phosphates mine most successfully ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). In view of the importance of the rock phosphate deposits at Jhamar Kotra for the national economy and the heavy capital investment and technological expertise required for exploiting the same, the question of selecting proper exploiting agency for the development of the deposits is under consideration by the Central and the Rajasthan Governments. A final decision in the matter has not yet been taken.

Industrial Relations Commission for Textile Mills in Coimbatore

7434. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Textile Mill Owners in Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu have decided to set up a standing Industrial Relations Com-

mission consisting of representatives of Mill-owners Association and the Trade Union with an independent Chairman ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Government have seen some Press reports in this regard.

(b) Government would welcome all bipartite attempts to discuss labour problems and solve industrial disputes.

Increase in Prices of Steel

7435. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public and private sector steel plants have requested Government for increase in the prices of steel

(b) the particulars of increase asked for by various steel plants ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Representations have been received from Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited and Hindustan Steel Limited for an average increase of steel prices by Rs. 113 per tonne and Rs. 118 per tonne respectively.

Indian Iron and Steel Limited have also written separately about their increased costs.

(c) These representations are being examined by the Government.

Inciting of Nagas by C. I. A.

7436. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Central Intelligence Agency of U. S. A. had a hand in inciting the Nagas in India ; and

(b) if so, whether Government had made any inquiry in this regard and if so, with what result ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

Medical facilities to Employees of Construction Industry

7437. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to provide medical facilities to the employees of the Construction Industry ;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Federation of All India Hindustan Construction Workers Unions ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Replies have been sent to the Federation in respect of some points raised by them. The rest are under consideration.

Delay in submission of Report by Expert Committee on Unemployment

7438. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Expert Committee on Unemployment is not likely to submit its final report by the scheduled time : and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken for early submission of this Report ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The final Report of the Committee is expected to be submitted to the Government by the Scheduled time.

(b) Does not arise.

Relations with Newly Independent African Nations

7439. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government have taken in regard to the strengthening of India's relations with the newly independent African countries ; and

(b) the names of those countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have expanded their diplomatic representation which now extends to almost all newly independent countries in Africa. Economic and trade exchanges are increasing, and cultural programmes are operating with many African countries. Indian Government scholarships are available to African students, and there is an ITEC programme functioning in several countries of Africa On the political plane, an identity of views has developed on many international issues relating to world peace and cooperation.

Compensation to Workers killed on Duty

7441. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survivors of only those workers and employees killed on duty are liable to get compensation, whose salaries including allowances are below Rs. 500/-per mensem ,

(b) whether Government regards this limit as inadequate in the present context ;

(c) whether any raising of this limit is contemplated ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to do the needful ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The question of raising the wage limit for eligibility for benefits both under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 is under consideration.

Resettlement of Ex-servicemen

7442. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey has been undertaken to study the problems of resettlement of Ex-servicemen ;

(b) the date on which this survey commenced ;

(c) the date by which the report would be submitted ; and

(d) whether the Directorate General of Resettlement in the Ministry of Defence is also being consulted in this survey ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) January, 1971.

(c) and (d). The report has already been finalised and has been made available to the Directorate General of Resettlement, Ministry of Defence at whose instance the survey was undertaken.

Ban on Indian Newsmen to cover Murree Talks

7443. SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY : SHRI M. RAJANGAM :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any ban imposed on Indian newsmen to visit Pakistan for covering the Murree talks : and

(b) if so the reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). As the Pakistan Government had expressed their preference for keeping the glare of press publicity away from the Murree talks, it was decided that no Indian journalists be sent to cover them

Trial of War Criminals in Bangladesh

7444. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan had asked the

Security Council President to intervene with India to forestall the intended trials of West Pakistanis as war criminals in Bangladesh ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In a letter dated April 5, 1972 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Permanent Representative of Pakistan alleged that the holding of such trials was bound to exacerbate tensions in the subcontinent and complicate an already difficult situation. In accordance with the usual practice, this letter was circulated as a Security Council document.

Government of India fully respect the view of the Government of Bangladesh on the need for trials of those responsible for the genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes which were committed in Bangladesh. Government of India will cooperate with the Government of Bangladesh in this regard as and when required to do so.

American International School

7445. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the American International School in New Delhi is becoming an embassy school ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the reaction of the Government of India in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) It is the intention of the U. S. Embassy to convert the American International School into an Embassy School.

(b) The School has experienced great difficulty in making income-tax payments on behalf of teachers recruited from the United States. Tax exemption could only be granted to the teachers if the school were an Embassy School and the teachers were on the staff of the Embassy. The U. S. Embassy, therefore, requested Government of India's permission to convert the school, that they have maintained here primarily in order to impart American education to American children, into an Embassy School. Government of India have not objected to Embassies running their own schools. Hence, we have, in principle, agreed to such conversion. The modalities are still to be worked out.

Preference in Employment to Local People by Public Sector Undertakings

7446. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to the public sector undertakings and private sectors to give employment preferentials to the local candidates ; and

(b) if so, to what extent it has been found workable ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) As regards public sector, the policy of Government has always been that the local people should not have any legitimate grievance that they do not get an adequate share in the employment opportunities available in such undertaksngs located in their areas. With this end in view, instructions have been issued that appointments to posts in public sector enterprises carrying a salary of not more than Rs. 500/-should be made through the employment exchanges ; other sources are to be tapped only if the Employment Exchange issues a non-availability certificate. As for the private sector, no such instructions have been issued. However, an appeal has been issued to all-India organisations of employers to use their good offices to see that their constituent units employ local people in their concerns to the largest possible extent subject, of course, to their suitability.

(b) Government have not received any complaints about difficulties in compliance of the instructions, in the public sector.

39th Session of All India Organisation of Employers

7447. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether while inaugurating the 39th Annual session of All India Organisation of

Employers, he said that the concept of Gandhiji's trusteeship idea is bound to operate ;

(b) if so, how he envisages that the idea of trusteeship is going to operate. and

(c) the examples thereof in various sectors so far operated ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). Yes. What was said was that Gandhiji's concept of trusteeship enunciates a vital principle of social accountability which is bound to become operative. This was a general statement intended to convey the idea that it would be a mistake to think that there is something inherent in the ownership of capital which gives to the employers certain prerogatives which are invoidable.

राज्यों से वस्तुओं की खरीद

7448. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार देश के विभिन्न राज्यों से विभिन्न वस्तुएं खरीदती है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार विभिन्न राज्यों के उद्योग निगमों से इन वस्तुओं के लिए कोटेशन नहीं मंगाती है ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो वर्तमान व्यवस्था से, वे राज्य अपने अधिकार से वचित रह जाते हैं ; और

(घ) सभी राज्यों से वस्तुओं की खरीद सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रबन्ध करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री डी० आर० चव्हाण) : (क) केन्द्रीय क्रय संगठन, सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों के लिये माल की अधिप्राप्ति टेंडर-प्रणाली के आधार पर करता है, जिसमें देश के सभी पूर्तिकर्ताओं से भाव मंगाए जाते हैं तथा किसी राज्य-विशेष को किसी प्रकार का अधिमान नहीं दिया जाता ।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों के औद्योगिक विभागों से विशेष रूप से भाव नहीं मंगाये जाते हैं । परन्तु, राज्यों के उद्योग-निदेशकों को सरकार की आवश्यकताओं से अवगत कराने के लिये, टेंडर-पूछताछ की प्रतियां राज्यों के सभी उद्योग-निदेशकों को पृष्ठांकित की जाती हैं, जिससे कि वे सम्भावित पूर्तिकर्ताओं में इन आवश्यकताओं के प्रति रुचि पैदा कर सकें ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होते ।

Implementation of Recommendations of Coal Wage Board

7449. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the collieries which have implemented the recommendation of the Coal Wage Board Award in toto and in part ; and

(b) the collieries which have failed to implement a single recommenation ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K. KHADILKAR) : (a) According to the position as on 31.3.1972, 281 collieries had implemented the wage Board's recommendation fully and 293 collieries had done so partially.

(b) Seventy four,

Objection to construction of Sethu Samudram Project by Ceylon Government

7450. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a news item in 'Daily News' of Ceylon (27th April issue) quoting the Minister of Shipping of Ceylon stating that Ceylon Government might object to the construction of Sethu Samudram Project ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen the 27th April issue of of 'Daily News' of Sri Lanka, but the only quotation attributed to the Sri Lanka's

Minister of Shipping in the news item states as follows :

"We do not know anything. We are however awaiting developments."

(b) Does not arise.

Production in Hindustan Copper limited

7451. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the net profit earned by Hindustan Copper Limited during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 ; and

(b) the targets fixed for production during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The various projects of Hindustan Copper Limited are in the construction stage and hence the question of net profit earned by Hindustan Copper Ltd. during 1970-71 and 1971-72, does not arise,

(b) Production of copper metal is expected to start at the Khetri Copper Project in the last quarter of 1973-74. However, production of copper ore, on a limited scale has been taken up at the Khetri and Kolihan Mines of Khetri Copper Project. The target of production of copper ore fixed for the year 1972-73 is 4,72,000 tonnes.

Unemployment among Arts and Commerce Graduates in Bihar and West Bengal

7452. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the problem of unemloyment among Arts and Commerce Graduates in Bihar and West Bengal is more acute than in other States ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Precise estimates of unemloyment are not available. The only information available in this regard relates to the number of Arts and Commerce Graduates who are registered with the employment exchanges for employment assistance ; this is contained in the statement attached.

(b) Various development programmes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan of the Centre and the States of Bihar and West Bengal and the special employment-oriented schemes initiated since the year 1970-71 are expected to create increasing number of employment opportunities for the unemployed persons (including Arts and Commerce Graduates). The Government had also made a special provision of Rs. 25 crores in the Central Budget for 1971-72 for schemes specially designed to provide relief to educated unemployed (including Arts and Commerce Graduates). In the Union Budget for 1972-73, a sum of Rs. 60 crores has been provided for Special Employment Programmes. The schemes under the special provisions mentioned above will also benefit unemployed graduates in Arts and Commerce in the States of Bihar and West Bengal.

Statement

Number of Arts and Commerce Graduates (including Post-Graduates) on the live register as on 31.12.1971.

State/Union Territory	Arts Graduates (including Post-graduates) on the live register as on 31.12.1971	Commerce Graduates (including Post-graduates) on the live register as on 31.12.1971
Andhra Pradesh	6596	4330
Assam	3113	410
Bihar	15320	1822
Gujarat	5707	3415
Haryana	3066	233
Himachal Pradesh	1230	13
Jammu & Kashmir	840	68
Kerala	7506	2282
Madhya Pradesh	12425	3276
Maharashtra	7059	5801
Mysore	6628	1961
Orissa	3681	512
Punjab	5637	205
Rajasthan	5668	1532

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	8177	1744
Uttar Pradesh	22611	3252
West Bengal	35416	21906
Chandigarh	715	28
Delhi	9530	1798
Goa	267	32
Laccadives	19	2
Manipur	3397	156
Pondicherry	285	57
Tripura	902	244
All India Total :	165830	55079

Breakdown of critical equipments leading to under-utilisation in Public Sector Steel Undertakings

7153. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether accumulated arrears of maintenance leads to frequent breakdowns of critical equipments leading to under-utilisation of capacity in the public sector steel undertakings ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure timely maintenance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) There have been instances of breakdowns arising from lack of adequate maintenance in the three Steel Plants under Hindustan Steel Limited, particularly at Durgapur and Rourkela, though under-utilisation of capacity is also due to certain other factors like the industrial relations situation, technological deficiencies, operational constraints etc.

(b) The authorities of Hindustan Steel Limited have taken and are taking a number of steps to clear the back-log of maintenance and repairs, to ensure preventive maintenance according to prescribed scheduled and to arrange for advance planning for spares to facilitate timely replacement of worn out parts. Government also render to the plants all the assistance required in this regard.

हीरा मिल्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, उज्जैन द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की राशि का जमा न कराया जाना

7454. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री हीरा मिल्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, उज्जैन की ओर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि बकाया राशि के बारे में 17 जून, 1971 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2411 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों द्वारा इस प्रकार सूचना भेजी गई है :—

(क) और (ख). मैसर्स हीरा मिल्स कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड के सम्बन्ध में पूरी बकाया राशि के लिए राजस्व वसूली प्रमाण-पत्र जारी कर दिए गये है। मालिकों के विरुद्ध कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम 1952 के अन्तर्गत अभियोजन चलाने के प्रस्ताव मंजूरी के अभाव में राज्य सरकारों के पास अनिर्णीत पड़े है। पुराने प्रबन्धकों के विरुद्ध भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 406/109 के अधीन न्यायालय में शिकायतें दायर कर दी गई है। प्राधिकृत नियंत्रक के विरुद्ध एक शिकायत भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 406/409 के अन्तर्गत पुलिस अधिकारी के पास दर्ज की जा चुकी है। कम्पनी ने अगस्त, 1971 से नवम्बर, 1971 की अवधि के लिए कर्मचारियों के हिस्से का अंशदान जमा कर दिया है।

मध्य प्रदेश स्टेट टैक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन लि० भोपाल, जो कि इस मिल के लिए प्राधिकृत नियंत्रक है, को चूक के बारे में अवगत करा दिया गया है और भविष्य निधि की देय

राशि की अदायगी के लिए उनसे प्रार्थना की गई है ।

Memorandum regarding Wage Board for construction workers

7455 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of All India Hindustan Construction Workers' Unions, member of Central Advisory Construction Labour Board has sent representation to the Prime Minister and the Labour Minister demanding appointment of a Commission to frame the wage structure for the Construction Industry within a stipulated time of one year and containing other demands, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes

(b) Employment in the Construction Industry falls in the Central sphere as well as in the State sphere. As regards the Central sphere, draft proposals for revising the upward wage rates have been drawn up and these are being notified with a view to inviting comments/objections within a period of 3 months The rates will be finalised after considering the comments that may be received and consulting the Central Advisory Board Regarding other demands replies have been sent to the Federation in respect of some and the rest are being examined

Victimisation of Trade Union Leaders of Khetri Copper Project

7456 SHRI D. K PANDA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether a large number of Trade Union leaders of the Khetri Copper Project have been victimised by terminating the service of the Union Secretaries and suspending others ; if so, the precise nature of charges against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : It is not a fact that a large number of Trade Union Leaders of Khetri Copper Project are being victimised. There is only one recognised labour Union at the Project and there is no case of either termination or suspension of any of the Office Bearers of this union. However, the services of one workman who was on probation, were terminated in December, 1971, because of his unsatisfactory work during the probationary period and in accordance with the terms of his appointment. This workman is said to be one of the Secretaries of an unrecognised union. In addition, two workmen are under suspension since October, 1971, for serious mis-conduct pending detailed enquiry. These workmen are also said to be the office bearers of the unrecognised labour union.

The charges against these two workmen who have been placed under suspension inter-alia, include the following :

(1) Serious mis-behaviour with the Head of the Project.

(2) Intimidation of senior officers of the Project.

(3) Physical obstruction to carrying out normal duties by other officers

(4) Rowdyism and instigation of other workmen for doing un-lawful activities.

Memorandum from Tamba Mazdoor Sanghathan, Khetri Copper Project

7457 SHRI D K PANDA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamba Sangathan, Khetri Copper Project, had submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister and the Union Steel Minister some time back pointing out certain irregularities in appointments in Khetri Project, irregularities in awarding of contracts and misappropriation by the Chief Engineer (Civil) Khetri Project and victimisation of Labour Union Leaders of the Project

(b) if so, the main points of the Memorandum ; and

(c) whether inquiries have been made into the varies types of irregularities pointed out in the Memorandum and if so, the action taken in the light of the findings of such inquiries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The charges made in the Memorandum were mainly about the award of contract to a private party M/s. Tarapore and Company, after taking it away from National Projects Construction Corporation, a public sector undertaking. The position is that the contract for civil construction works for concentrator and allied structures (including slag treatment Plant) was awarded to M/s. National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd., in February, 1969. The progress of the work being done by them was poor. Keeping in view the tight time-schedule of Khetri Copper Project, a part of the work was taken away from National Projects Construction Corporation, with the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company. This work for the construction of the Slag treatment plant building was awarded by the Hindustan Copper Limited, to M/s. Tarapore and Company in December, 1971. This was done on the basis of a limited tender enquiry and with the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company. No further enquiries have, therefore been considered necessary.

Award of Construction Work of Khetri Copper Project without Calling for Tenders

7458. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work of the Khetri Copper Project had been awarded to a private company, Messrs Tarapore Company without calling for tenders and at comparatively much higher rates ;

(b) whether before the contract was awarded, the said M/s. Tarapore Company had already been under investigation ;

(c) the reasons for award of this contract without awaiting the results of such inquiries and without calling for tenders, and at such high rates ; and

(d) whether a Central Bureau of Investigation inquiry has been conducted into this affairs, if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The contract for civil construction works for concentrator and allied structures (including slag treatment plant) was awarded to M/s. National Projects Construction Corporation Limited in February, 1969. The progress of the work being done by them was poor. Keeping in view the tight time-schedule of Khetri Copper Project, a part of the work was taken away from N.P.C.C. with the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company. This work for construction of the Slag Treatment Plant Building was awarded by the Hindustan Copper Limited, to M/s. Tarapore & Company in December, 1971. This was done on the basis of a limited tender enquiry and with the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company. The rates on which the contract was awarded were based on the rates of an earlier contract awarded by the Board of Directors of the Company, to M/s. Tarapore & Company for civil workers for the Smelter Plant at the Khetri Copper Project for which M/s. Tarapore & Co. were the lowest bidders. In addition, in January, 1972 certain finishing jobs concerning one of the sections of the Concentrator Plant which were voluntarily handed over by National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. were also awarded by the Board of Directors of the Company to M/s. Tarapore & Co. at similar rates at which the earlier job concerning the Slag Treatment Plant had been awarded.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Central Bureau of Investigation had called for some papers concerning the award of civil contracts at the Khetri Copper Project in March, 1972. The report of the Central Bureau of Investigation has not so far been received.

दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्र से चोरी हुआ इस्पात

7459. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दुर्गापुर में मिश्रित धातु संयंत्र (एलाय स्टील प्लाट) से दिसम्बर, 1971 में भारी मात्रा में इस्पात चोरी हो गया था ; और

(ख) अनुमानत: कितने मूल्य का इस्पात चोरी हुआ था और उसको बरामद करने के लिए इस बीच क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) 23 दिसम्बर, 1971 को बहुत प्रात: दुर्गापुर के मिश्र-इस्पात कारखाने से स्प्रिंग इस्पात के 22 बिलेट, जिनका वजन लगभग 4 टन था, चोरी हो गये थे।

(ख) चुराये गये बिलेटों की अनुमानित कीमत लगभग 44770/- रुपये थी। पुलिस ने अधिकाश माल तथा वह ट्रक जिसमे चोरी का माल ले जाया गया था अगले दिन बरामद कर लिया था और अब ये पुलिस के कब्जे मे है। खुफिया पुलिस विभाग मामले की जाच कर रहा है।

झांसी, साबरकांठा और कोजीकोड़ में तांबा, निकल और लोहे के निक्षेप

7460. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या झासी, साबरकाठा और कोजीकोडा मे तांबे, निकल और लोहे के कुछ खनिज भडारों का पता चला है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो कहा किस धातु की कितनी मात्रा है और सरकार उन्हे प्राप्त करने के लिए कब से सक्रिय पग उठा रही है ; और

(ग) इन धातुओ की प्राप्ति से किस-किस काम मे सुविधा प्राप्त होगी और क्या उससे भावो की स्थिति मे भी कुछ परिवर्तन आने की सम्भावना है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा झामी और साबरकाथा जिलो मे ताम्र और निकल अयस्क के कोई भी कार्ययोग्य निक्षेप अवस्थापित नही किए गए है। कोजिकोड जिले मे चेरुप्पा, इलेयट्टिमाला, नान्मिन्दा और नाडुवल्लुर के चार निक्षेपों में आक्सीकृत और अनाक्सीकृत लौह अयस्क की कुल 452 लाख टन उपलभ्य राशिया अनुमानित की गई हैं जिसमें कुल 29 से 40% तक लौहांश की विद्यमानता है। कोजिकोड जिले के आलमपारा क्षेत्र में अन्वेषण प्रगति पर है।

कोजिकोड लौह अयस्क निक्षेपों के प्रारम्भिक अन्वेषण 1965-66 में किए गए थे जबकि गहन अन्वेषण 1968 मे किए गए में। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार झासी में सोनाराई क्षेत्र में 1967-68 से ताम्र खनिजीकरण के समन्वेषण मे विनियुक्त है, किन्तु अभी तक प्रतिवेदित परिणाम हतोत्साही है। भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने साबरकाथा के दढालिया क्षेत्र में 1967 से 1971 के दौरान ताम्र/निकल खनिजीकरण समन्वेषित किया है।

(ग) साबरकाथा और झासी जिलों में अयस्क के उपयोजन का प्रश्न नही उठता है। जहा तक कोजिकोड जिले के लौह अयस्क निक्षेपों का सम्बन्ध है किसी प्रकार के विनिधान प्रस्ताव पर निश्चिन दृष्टिकोण तभी अपनाया जा सकता है जब समस्त पाच क्षेत्रों में भूवैज्ञानिक अन्वेषण सम्पूरित हो जाए और उनके बारे मे सरकार को रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाए।

Purchase of Refractories by Refractories Department of Rourkela Steel Plant

7461. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Refractories bricks stock are heavily piled up and in the absence of further storage facilities the Refractories Department of Rourkela Steel Plant are still placing indents for purchase of refractories ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Opening of Shops by sons of Officers of Rourkela Steel Plant

7462. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some officers of Rourkela Steel Plant have opened some shops in the name of their sons securing orders from the Rourkela Steel Plant due to their high position and influence ; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Unions in Opposition to Ban on Strikes

7463. SHRI M. S SIVASAMY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the three Trade Unions, INTUC, AITUC and HMS are opposed to the idea of ban on strikes merely because Government declares a particular service as 'essential' ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). There is some disagreement among the three organisations on the question of listing of essential services/industries. However, the matrer is being considered by Government.

Entry of Persons into U.K.

7464. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether British Government on the 3rd May, 1972, had stepped up its annual entry vouchers quota for Indian Immigrants and lowered down the number for citizens of other countries of the Commonwealth ; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and to what extent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The British Home Secretary's statement made in the House of Commons on May 3, 1972, does not relate to Indian immigrants to the UK but to British passport holders of Indian origin from East Africa now residing in India. Under their new policy, the UK Government have increased the annual global allocation of special vouchers for British passport holders for settlement in the UK from 3000 to 3500 mainly with a view to accommodate British passport holders from East Africa now in India. At the same time, the UK Government have reduced the number of Commonwealth citizens entering the UK to take up employment by 450 per year.

Amendment of Mines Act

7465. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Mines Act ; and

(b) if so, when and the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) These are contained in the amending Bill already introduced in the Sabha on the 22nd May, 1972.

Mechanical Engineering Diploma Holders Registered with Employment Exchanges in Delhi

7466. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Mechanical Engineering Diploma Holders registered with the Delhi/New Delhi Employment Exchanges from the year January 1969 year-wise ;

(b) the number of requisitions received from various departments and the number of posts notified, year-wise after January, 1969 ;

(c) the number of candidates sponsored by the departments and the actual number of

candidates appointed who have registered after January, 1969 ; and

(d) whether the age limit for recruitment of Engineers is being raised in view of bad employment position in the past three years ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). Available information is given in the attached statement.

(d) Yes. The existing upper age limit for posts (except posts in Defence Forces) for which a degree or diploma in Engineering is a prescribed qualification, is being enhanced by five years for a period of two years.

Statement

Year	Number registered during the year	Number of requisitions received during the year	Number of posts notified during the year	Number of candidates sponsored* during the year	Number of candidates placed* in employment during the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1969	905	44	110	662	28
1970	873	51	88	586	54
1971	814	53	121	1029	56

*The number of candidates sponsored and those placed in employment during the three years (1969—71) may not necessarily relate to those registered during these years for whom separate information is not available.

Supply of Billets and other Steel Products by Rolling Mills in Private Sector

7467. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidlines have been laid down for the supply of billets and other steel products by the Rolling Mills in the private sector to the dealers in iron and steel;

(b) if so the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) the guidlines, if any, laid down for the guidance of the Billet Rolling Committee in the matter of allocation of billets and other products produced by the Rolling and Re-rolling Mills in the private sector to the dealers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). Billets are not allocated to dealers. The Billet Re-rollers' Committee regulate the distribution of billets to the Regd. Billet Re-rollers, as well as of the products produced out of them. Allocation of billets is made to Re-rollers mainly on the basis of their assessed capacities. About 75% of the products produced by the Regd Billet Re-rollers are allocated to bulk consumers in the Government priority sectors and the balance 25% is distributed through the Producers' stockyards spread over the country on the following pattern :—

(i) About 40% are kept as reserves for genuine private citizens and institutions for building houses.

(ii) About 20% are sold to large and medium scale Industries/Government Departments and projects to meet their small and emergent needs.

(iii) About 40% are sold by rotation to the genuine traders borne on the list maintained by the stockyards.

Manufacture of Aluminium Foils by Industrial Units

7468. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the names and location of industrial units making aluminium foils in the country, both in the private and public sectors, and their capacity ; and

(b) the names of those units who have applied for additional capacity in pursuance of a recent Government Press Note issued to this effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) There are three units in the private sector which are at present making aluminium foils in the country. The names of these units, their location and capacity are given below :—

Name of the Unit	Location of the Plant	Annual capacity (in tonnes)
1. M/s. India Foils Ltd., Calcutta	Calcutta (W. Bengal)	3,000
2. M/s. Indian Aluminium Company Ltd., Calcutta	Kalwa (Maharashtra)	2,500
3. M/s. Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta	Jaykay-Nagar Asansol (West Bengal)	500

(b) So far only one unit viz. M/s. Indian Aluminium Company Limited, has applied for grant of an industrial licence for expansion of their present capacity for manufacture of aluminium foils.

केन्द्रीय मजदूर संगठनों तथा मालिकों के बीच समझौता

7469. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय मजदूर सगठनों तथा मालिकों के बीच एक सीमित समझौता हो गया है जैसाकि 5 मई, 1972 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में छपा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, उसकी मुख्य शर्तें क्या हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) और (ख). 13-15 मार्च, 1972 को हुई अपनी बैठकों मे, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय मजदूर संघ कांग्रेस, अखिल भारत मजदूर संघ कांग्रेस और हिन्द मजदूर सभा कुछ सीमित समझौते पर पहुंची थी। परन्तु 6 मई, 1972 को हुई बैठक मे कुछ विषयों पर मतभेद के कारण अखिल भारत मजदूर सघ कांग्रेस/हिन्द मजदूर सभा ने यह सूचित किया कि वे अब सीमित समझौते मे भी एक पक्ष के रूप में नही है। तो भी, 21 मई 1972 को हुई बैठक मे इन तीन केन्द्रीय मजदूर सघों ने एक राष्ट्रीय परिषद् स्थापित करना मजूर किया है ताकि अन्तरसगीय सहयोग को बढ़ावा मिल सके और राष्ट्रीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था के विकास की गति तीव्र की जा सके।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड, कोटा के गोदाम से माल बेचने के लिए एजेन्टों की नियुक्ति

7470. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा राजस्थान मे हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड का एक गोदाम बनाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या कतिपय व्यापारियों का उक्त गोदाम से माल बेचने के लिये एजेंट नियुक्त किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन एजेंटों के नाम क्या है तथा उन्हे किन शर्तों पर माल बेचने के लिये लाइसेंस दिये गये है ; और

(घ) क्या किन्ही ऐसे एजेंटों को लाइसेंस दिये गये है जो नियत शर्तों को पूरा नही करते है, और यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हा । हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० ने कोटा मे एक सेल आफिस एवं स्टाक यार्ड खोला है ।

(ख) जी, नही । अन्य सभी स्टाकयार्डों की भांति मान्यता-प्राप्त व्यापारियों की केवल एक सूची बनाई गई है ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नही उठते ।

Permission Sought by M/s. Hindalco for Commissioning Third Properzi Machine

7471. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 691 on the 4th May, 1972 regarding permission sought by M/s. Hindalco for commissioning third Properzi Machine and state :

(a) whether the monthly returns submitted to D.G.T.D. for the last two years by M/s. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited in respect of E.C. Grade Properzi rods account for the production capacity of only two Properzi machines, as licenced ,

(b) whether complaints have been received that the company has in fact installed an unlicensed third machine, whose production is not shown in its monthly returns but is sold to un-authorised purchasers, thereby also depriving Government of excise duty ; and

(c) whether such complaints have been invistigated and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) In the monthly production returns submitted by HINDALCO to the D.G.T.D the Company have reported that they are having two properzi machines. The monthly production shown in these returns also indicated production based on these two machines.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian Delegations to Bangladesh

7472. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of delegations representing various sections of Indian people which have so far visited Bangladesh ;

(b) whether Government of India's policy is to encourage further such delegations in order to promote friendship and goodwill between India and Bangladesh ; and

(c) if so, whether a good will delegation on behalf of the Indian Parliament will also be sent in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) According to information available, seventeen non-official delegations have visited Bangladesh from India.

(b) Government earnestly desires the promotion of friendship and goodwill between India and Bangladesh. However, the Government and people of Bangladesh at the present time are preoccupied with urgent tasks of rehabilitation, reconstruction and resettlement. In order not to interfere with this, Government believes that an indscriminate flow of delegations into Bangladesh is not desirable.

(c) Any suggestion to this effect will be considered carefully.

Automation in Colgate Palmolive Company, Bombay

7473. SHRI K. LAKGAPPA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the installation of I.B M. Machines and computer in Colgate Palmolive Company, Head Office, Bombay, the strength of employees in the company has been reduced ;

(b) if so, the number of employees retrenched as a consequence of it ; and

(c) the assistance rendered to such retrenched employees ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) It is reported by M/s. Colgate Palmolive (India) Private Ltd., Bombay that there has been no reduction in the strength of employment in the company consequent on the installation of IBM machines and computer in its head office at Bombay.

(b) and (c). In view of reply to part (a), these do not arise.

Punjab National Banks Cases Pending with Labour Tribunal

7474. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases pertaining to Punjab National Bank are pending with the Labour Tribunal for its decision under the Industrial Disputes Act ;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases, giving names of the persons, dates from which pending and the nature of disputes ;

(c) the normal time being taken by the Labour Tribunal for deciding the disputes; and

(d) the approximate time now required to be taken by the Labour Tribunal for such cases which are pending with it for over six months ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). Under Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Tribunals shall hold their proceedings expeditiously and shall, as soon as it is practicable on the conclusion thereof submit their awards to the appropriate Government. The proceedings of the Tribunals are deemed to be judicial proceedings and no time limit can be fixed by Government for submission of awards.

Statement

S. No.	Nature of dispute	Date of reference
1	2	3
1.	Regarding appearance in the Competitive Examination for the post of Clerk of Shri Ram Jug Pandey, Armed Guard	16-5-1968
2.	Regarding promotion and reversion of 12 workmen	16-6-1969
3.	Regarding reversion as Clerk-cum-Cashier from Supervisor of Shri C. K. Patel	18-5-1970
4.	Regarding termination of service of Shri B. K. Gupta	29-8-1970
5.	Regarding discharge from service of Shri C. D. Shah	5-9-1970
6.	Regarding correct date of birth of Shri R. L. Kapoor	22-2-1971
7.	Regarding alleged denial of officiating chances as Special Assistant to Shri K. L. Gauba	23-6-1971
8.	Regarding payment of House Rent Allowance or Office Rent Allowance to Shri S. R. Sachdeva	23-9-1971

Welfare Activities for Staff of Ministry of Steel and Mines

7475. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any welfare activities for staff working in the Ministry of Steel and Mines ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Department of Steel, there is a Social and Welfare Club whose activities include provision of facilities for indoor and outdoor games, participation in inter-Ministry tournaments, a circulating library etc. Some financial assistance is given to the Club by Government. There is also a Cooperative and Thrift Society and a Benevolent Fund on voluntary contribution basis.

In the Department of Mines, the staff are operating a Benevolent Fund on voluntary contribution basis for providing financial assistance to the needy members of the staff. There are two Clubs in the Department which receive financial assistance from Government for cultural, recreational and sports activities and tours. The staff of the Department have also formed a Co-operative Society for running a Canteen in the premises in Shastri Bhawan. The Canteen receives monetary assistance from the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Release of Steel for Development of Kakinada and Machilipatnam Ports

7476. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether 200 tonnes of steel has recently been released for the development of Kakinada and Machilipatnam ports;

(b) whether the quantity needed for the above two ports is 600 tonnes ; and

(c) if so, the arrangements being made to make good the deficit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up a Sponge Iron Plant in Andhra Pradesh

7477. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whetner any proposals or representations have been received by Government from the Andhra Pradesh Government or private organisations to set up a sponge iron plant near Veldurthi in Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No industrial licence application for setting up a sponge iron plant near Veldurthi in Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh has been received either from the Andhra Pradesh Government or from any private organisation.

(b) Does not arise.

Extradition Proceedings

7478. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) in respect of how many criminals, extradition proceedings were taken by India from Foreign and Commonwealth countries in the last three years ;

(b) the names of the countries with separate numbers ; and

(c) how many Indians were likewise sent away from India in the last two years, country-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

Success in Reconciliation Proceedings

7479. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of success in reconci-

liation proceedings of disputes between the employers and the employees ;

(b) whether the number of the reconciliation officers has been increased and if so, the percentage of increase of such officers ; and

(c) whether a trial would be given to have direct reconciliation talks between the employers and the representatives of the employees and if this has been tried, and if so, to what result ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The percentage of success in conciliation proceedings in the Central Sphere was 49.1 during the year 1971.

(b) The percentage of increase of Conciliation Officers was about 11 during the year.

(c) The employers and the representatives of employees do mutually negotiate and arrive at settlements. There were 687 such settlements during the year 1971.

Correction of Answer to unstarred Question No. 5818 dated May 11, 1972 re. Royalty for Iron ore paid to Madhya Pradesh

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : In reply to part (b) of the unstarred question No. 5818 11.5.1972, it was stated that the amount paid on to Madhya Pradesh in the form of royalty during 1971-72 was Rs. 5,16,889. This was based on the information received from the State Government. They have since intimated that the correct figure is Rs. 51,68,889. Hence the earlier figure may be corrected accordingly.

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12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported Possibilities of Extensive Circulation in Western Countries of Erroneous Soviet Maps of India

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

> "The reported possibilities of extensive circulation in Western countries of erroneous Soviet maps of India depicting large portions of Indian territory in NEFA and Aksai Chin as part of China."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has seen in the press the reported deal between an American commercial firm and the USSR Government regarding the publication of the English edition of the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia. Our Missions concerned have been asked to send fuller details on the subject.

The reference in the newspaper report appears to be to Volume I of the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia, printed in November 1969, which contains a map on page 280 depicting wrongly India's external boundaries. When this map came to the notice of the Government, we had raised this issue with the Soviet Foreign Office. The Soviet authorities had assured us that this was a matter dealt with in a technical manner by their cartographers and specialists and did not have any political significance. They further told us that the wrong depiction of boundaries in such maps did not in any way affect or reflect the Soviet Government's understanding of and respect for India's frontiers.

While the reported deal with an American firm would lead to larger circulation on commercial basis of the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia, this does not reflect any change in the Soviet position.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Sir, as far as I remember, this matter was discussed in the House on various occasions since 1968, and we have been hearing from the Ministry—and the hon. Minister was loud enough to say—that a protest has already been made. Here also he has repeated the same thing that a protest has already been lodged with the Soviet office and they have assured us that it will have no political significance.

As the outset, I would like to make it very clear that there is a chance to misunderstand our views so far as Soviet Union is concerned ; there is no doubt about it that the Soviet Union is a great friend of ours. But,

[Shri B. K. Das Chowdhury]

Sir, the mystery remains. In spite of several protests, in spite of the unanimous opinion expressed in the House, in spite of the protest lodged by the Government, I cannot understand the stand taken by our great friendly country with which we have entered into a Treaty of Peace and Friendship, treaty of security, treaty of economic development ; they are not going to rectify this technical defect—what they claim is that it is a technical defect. The question of political significance has been raised here—it will not have any political significance. I cannot understand in what spirit we have to take it.

We have seen, in our past experience, that because of certain wrong maps, there was a big *halla gulla*, there was a big trouble over the Mc Mohan Line with China. When we had good friendship with China, they said that those were old maps belonging to the days of Chiang-Kai-Shak and that these would have no political significance. But, ultimately, the picture changed. We know what happened in our Kutch Tribunal affairs because of certain wrong maps. We know what is this political significance. We also know that even in these cartographic matters certain countries are taking advantage of these wrong depictions of our boundaries and whenever the chance comes, they always go against India. Considering all these things, how have the Government accepted that it will not have any political significance in any future time, may be after 20 years, may be after 50 years? The Government seems to be very much joyous over this matter—I would not use the word 'callous'—but they are joyous over this matter that it will not have any political significance.

The last line of the hon. Minister's statement is :

> "While the reported deal with an American firm would lead to a larger circulation on commercial basis of the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia, this does not reflect any change in the Soviet position."

Though they do recognise our international borders though it is said that it is a matter dealt with in a technical manner, but, at the same time, they are going on publishing these Soviet maps of Indian borders showing certain territories of India as not being part of India, not being an integral part of India. They have entered into a million dollar agreement with certain publishing concerns and it will have its largest circulation. I cannot understand this logic of the hon. Minister that is reflected in his statement. If one wrong is committed either by practice or by of a technical nature, whatsoever, and if that goes on circulating on a wider scale, it will not have any change and it will not change the Soviet position—here I don't agree. How has this line crept into the statement of the hon. Minister – I cannot understand... (*Interruptions*). The last sentence of the first paragraph says :

> "Our Missions concerned have been asked to send fuller details on the subject."

The hon. Minister's statement is based on this press report and the press report says in a despatch from Washington published in the *Hindustan Times* yesterday that the publication of the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia in English has been made possible by a million dollar deal that the Soviet Government has recently entered into with a New York publishing house of Crown Collin Maxwell and with a deal with these three publishing concerns it is possible that it will have the largest possible publication.

Sir, this deal has already been entered into some time ago. The hon. Minister says that our Missions have been asked to send fuller details on the subject. Is it the duty of the Government and the hon. Minister to simply act and react whenever we raise the issue in this House and whenever press reports appear ? What are our officials doing there ? If the deal has been entered into some time ago, may be one week, two weeks or three weeks, was it not the duty on the part of our officials who are there on behalf of our Government to send an immediate report ? Is it only because the hon. Minister has asked that they should send the report and also because we have raised the issue ? That is also not understandable.

While it is such a serious issue, in the second paragraph it is mentioned :

> "The reference in the newspaper report appears to be to volume 1 of the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia, printed in November 1969, which contains a map on page 280 depicting wrongly India's external boundaries."

I want to know from what source the hon. Minister has got this information. Does

it not conclusively prove that the hon. Minister is already in possession of this wrongly publicised map and it specifically mentions that probably it appears to be one of the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia, printed in November 1969, which contains a wrong map on page 280.

Sir, we discussed in this House in 1968 that there was a wrong map. Probably in 1955 also it was discussed and a protest was lodged by the Government in 1956 and then also a discussion took place in 1958. Thereafter, also in 1966 and 1968 and when we discussed this matter in the House in 1970 on two or three occasions, it was said that we will supply certain of our own maps as prepared by our Government and the Russian authorities agreed that they would rectify all these mistakes whatever there were. Now, three years have gone. I want to know what happened. What is the attitude of the Soviet Government ? Now, in the course of these two years, we have well-developed ties of friendship with the Soviet Union but even then we find that they are going in the same old way bringing these wrong maps. I cannot understand that position, Sir. I feel that it has got a great political significance. The import of it may not be clear to us today but it might come out in the future, in what form, we do not know. We have in the past such sort of experience. I remember once an incident that came up in the papers in 1967 or in the latter part of 1966. One Ilyushin pilot, Russian was given certain charge to make a survey on the eastern front. That Ilyushin pilot, Russian pilot, in 1970, refused to cross over this NEFA territory ; he said, according to Russian maps, this territory belongs to part of China, so I cannot cross over this territory. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether these things have certain political significance or not.

In view of all these things I would like to know from the Minister what further steps the Government are going to take about this matter so that we may not have any sort of misunderstanding with the Soviet Union. It is not enough to say that we have already sent our protest and they have given assurance. What sort of assurance is this one ? Are we satisfied with this assurance ? Or, is the Hon. Minister satisfied with this assurance ? Why is this Government of India not taking a very firm and bold attitude in this matter ? When we have deep friendship with Soviet Union why can they not come up with a bold statement that all these were wrong maps published by them under their own decree and order, all these stand nullified and cancelled, it will have no value ? Why can't they do so ? Instead, they are giving wide publicity and larger circulation giving rise to suspicions as to what the actual territory of India is. The hon. Minister says, this does not reflect a change in the Soviet position. I understand the Soviet position is, they agree to what is our boundary, but agreeing to our boundary, agreeing to have a friendship with us, they are circulating, though not directly, through certain publishers in an indirect manner, these maps to the largest possible extent, to give a wrong impression about this Indian territory.

Secondly Sir, I would like to know, how long will it take on the part of the Government to have a clear understanding with Soviet Russia that all the maps wrongly depicting Indian boundaries will stand cancelled. In the absence of that, will the hon. Minister still go on with the sense of gullibility with which he has assured us ? Also, I would like to know, thirdly, whether it is not possible to raise these particular cantographic issues or wrong depiction of territory in the United Nations forum. So far as I know, Sir, immediately after the first world war, the League of Nations discussed over this matter regarding occupied territory or territories under occupation of the victorious powers of the first world war. The United Nations had, under the Commission of Cartographers, established certain norms. Is it not possible on the part of the Government of India to raise this issue in the UN forum and to settle all these disputes once for ever ? Let the whole world know what is our boundary. Let there be no misunderstanding about our territory and about our boundary.

In the past we have also seen other countries have published such maps. So it is better that once for all we settle this issue and let us not minimise the issue by saying that Soviet Russia has already given assurance that they will rectify it. How long will it take ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I must confess that after very carefully listening to the speech I have not been able to understand the precise question that he is asking ; he has expressed his opinion.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : You will never be able to understand.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : May be he has understood it better and perhaps he can repeat it when his turn comes and I will see how far he has understood.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Why don't you just change places ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is much too wide a thing for you to gulp. I would, therefore, try to make some observations on what the hon. Member has mentioned. One thing he has said again and again is that the Minister says that the USSR Government has given an assurance that this wrong depiction of the boundary does not affect India's stand on the exact location of the frontier. This is a statement in our favour, and I do not see why the hon. Member should be objecting to it. I can understand if he says that having given that assurance that it does not affect India's stand on the frontiers, they should also take the logical step of rectifying the maps. But. . .

SHRI PILOO MODY : Our stand is our own, but what about the Soviet stand ?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY : That was what I had said that they had assured us . . .

MR. SPEAKEAR : The hon. Minister was listening to him with patience . . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY : You must add, but without understanding.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Member should listen to the hon. Minister patiently. Let him kindly keep sitting and listening to the hon. Minister now.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Has any code been developed about how we are to deal with Shri Poli . . ., I am sorry, Piloo Mody' interjections ? I think the best thing is to ignore them, and there should be a direction that his interjections should not go on record . . .

AN HON. MEMBER : He is not Mr. Poli or Polo but Piloo Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The day is not far off when he will doctor the records also . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Now, let the hon. Member keep sitting silently.

SHRI PILOO MODY : How can I, when my country's honour is involved ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH ; I would like to state that we are of this view that the continued existence of these maps does affect our interest and it is for this reason that we have been asking the USSR Government from time to time to make the correction. This is a step in the right direction when they say that although these maps are printed, they are a continuation of old maps but that our interests will not be affected, meaning thereby that if any question arises in any international forum, then they will not be precluded by the printing of these maps in supporting our stand on the international frontier. To that extent, we cannot quarrel with the statement when they give an assurance, but we should note that although this may not go far enough, that is an improvement . . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY : Has he got it in writing from them ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : He always believes in writing. Is what he is saying in writing ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : But it is on record.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : What I am saying is also on record, and this is known to the USSR Government and they will study the record.

In this particular case, therefore, we do continue to press the USSR that they should reflect in the new maps, at any rate, when the new maps are printed, this assurance that these maps do not affect India's stand on the frontier ; it is for this reason that we are pressing them again and again that they should make the corrections.

SHRI PILOO MODY : On a point of order. The hon. Minister is misleading us.

MR. SPEAKER : Misleading is not a point of order.

SHRI PILOO MODY : In the subsequent maps of the Soviet Union, they have turned the dotted line into a firm line showing the wrong boundaries of India. . . .

MR. SPEAKER : No points of order are allowed during calling-attention-notices or during question-hour.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The other point which he has mentioned is in regard to the statement in the last paragraph of the statement which I made today. I do not see

what objection he has got to what I have said here, namely the fact that the encyclopaedia which was originally printed in the Russian language is sought now to be printed in another language by itself does not reflect any change in the Soviet policy and the original Soviet policy continues. This is a bare statement of a factual nature, and I do not see what objection, if any, he has to this statement of mine.

Then, he has further asked me what further steps we should take. We have already discussed this matter with the USSR authorities more than once. We gave them written notes also in this respect, and we shall continue to press this with them till what they tell us about the maps not affecting India's interest is also reflected in the maps, and we shall continue to press them to make the necessary corrections.

Then he asked, "how long will it take for them to rectify?" I am sorry I cannot answer for them. We will continue to ask them to do it and we should press it with them again and again. I am sorry I cannot agree with the suggestion that we should take up this matter in the UNO, because the UNO is the last place where a matter of this nature can afford us any redress.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister said that he was unable to follow Shri Daschowdhury who raised the Call Attention on this matter. I will try to be clearer.

The question that worries us all is a question of the Great Soviet Atlas as well as the Encyclopaedia which Russia has published some years ago. We have for some reason, in all these years, not been firm and not been willing even to register a formal protest. We think that representations made are quite sufficient. Certain *aide memoires* have also been sent on more than one occasion, but we have been content with receiving no replies. Why that should be so is still understandable, because the Government has a different standard in so *far as it itself is concerned.* Only yesterday, the Government had no hesitation in expressing regret that a mistake had been made in a map issued by it, in which Bangladesh was called Pakistan.

Now, it seems clear that if a government has no *arriere-pensee*, then it should have no hesitation whatsoever in saying "yes."-publicly and openly—"this is a mistake." Now, they say that they have told us—the Minister has just now in his reply said—that they have given us this assurance that it has no political significance; that it does not mean anything; that it is a cartographer's fault. Of course, cartographers may have many special meanings. He said that they have told us that it was something that was dealt with in a technical manner by their cartographers and specialists and it did not have any political significance. How can cartographers and others show our boundary between India and China like that *and deal with it* in a technical sense and how can the government say that it has no political significance; to change something and dealt with it like that and say there is no political significance? When it is reprinted in another language, and since the transaction is in terms of large sums of money, it is quite obvious that a large number of copies are going to be sold, and this matter is going to be very generally known. What was there to prevent Soviet Russia while entering into such a transaction from saying that this boundary, that this particular thing, was wrong or was incorrect? What was there to prevent them from putting in such a note if their intention was right?

It is very difficult to understand why a country with which we have now entered into a treaty of friendship, co-operation, etc., etc., and which is enjoying the closest of relations with us, is not wanting publicly to say, to accept the incorrectness of this map openly and frankly? What do they do instead? They give an assurance through their Ambassador that correction will be issued. The hon. Minister stated in this House in November, 1970, as follows:

> "As I have already told the House on the 9th November, during this session in New Delhi the Soviet Ambassador has assured us that the Soviet Union proposes to issue a new map.." If he gives this assurance in this house, it means that he is satisfied that the correction is going to be effected within a reasonable period of time. When we asked this question: what is the period of time within which the correction is going to be carried out, he asks: how can we possibly ask such a question? This is difficult to understand. This is the way in which the hon. Minister puts it in September 1970: "The central thing that has emerged out of this discussion is the unanimous expression of view by this Parliament through its representative belonging to different parties that all of us

[Shri H. M. Patel]

are united that the depiction of Indo-China border is something which is against our interest.."

Therefore, all of us are unanimous in urging that it should be rectified. Is it to be rectified 20 years hence? What is the period within which you would consider that something which is wrong and which is against our interest ought to be rectified? Indefinite period? Are you satisfied with it? Why are you satisfied with it when you yourself consider that your conduct should be governed by certain principles When you commit a mistake and it is embarrassing to somebody else, you say: we shall correct it straightaway. To my mind that is an attitude which we should approve of. If you yourself by your conduct show that this is the attitude which you approve of, why then do you set a different standard from some one else?

I wanted to ask one other question. One of the clauses of the Treaty of Friendship and so on says that in the event of any trouble in the border, there being aggression against our border, what exactly is the border? What would they consider as border?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The word 'border' does not occur in the Treaty.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Aggression can only be if they cross the border.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There should be some limit to casuistry. If we say that there is aggression against a country, where can that aggression be? Are our borders to be secure? Or what other kind of aggression can you think of? As was described there may be cartographic aggression but I am referring to something more serious than cartographic aggression. It is a simple question. In the event of there being aggression against this country, will Russia consider as border between India and China the border which we regard as the correct border or the one which they have shown in their maps? .(*Interruptions.*) I do not understand what worries Mr. Banerjee. Is this statement, showing a desire to see that a wrong thing, which he also admits is wrong, should be rectified as early as possible; is this statement too much for him?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): That country is not headed by Nixon.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: We are not concerned with Nixon or anybody; we are concerned with our country's interests. Shall I quote to you the statement made by the Minister, which was the summing up of a long discussion in this House? In which he said—I will repeat it; this is a very interesting summing up, in view of Mr. Banerjee's intervention.

> "We are all united that this depiction of India-China border is something which is against our interests."

Is it against that which you are protesting, Mr. Banerjee?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That is very correct.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am glad. Therefore, all of us are unanimous in urging that this is what should be rectified.

During that debate which took place in September, 1970, Mr. Piloo Mody drew attention to a certain point. I think it is an important point, because a great deal was made of it by the Minister in 1970. In the maps in the first volume of the Encyclopaedia, the lines are shown as firm lines on this particular India-China border. Later, when the second volume appeared, I think the lines were dotted lines. The dotted lines, which the Minister claimed was an improvement, was the result of their intervention with the Soviet Government I find that Mr. Nath Pai has pointed out very very ably and fully that this was an attempt at misleading the House, because in those original maps, even the uncorrected maps as they might call them, contained the dotted lines which were supposed to represent something which was not settled, whereas in fact, in all their various maps the dotted lines are not intended to represent any such thing. So far as this point is concerned, Shri Piloo Mody asked:

> "Will the minister kindly explain this one single point? Upto 1967 even though the Soviet maps showed all of NEFA and Aksai Chin as part of China, when they drew the border, they had a note on it which had said "this is a disputed border". After 1967 that note disappeared and the External Affairs Ministry, which is aware of this, has been suppressing this fact from the Parliament and people of India."

This was in the course of the debate. I have gone through the reply the minister then

gave. There is no answer to this point at all. I repeat this question and seek and answer from him as what the facts are.

It seems very clear that for some reason or other although we are all united in considering this matter as something which is against our interests,—because I do not wish to repeat the points my predecessor made, I will merely say,—knowing that this is against our interests, why is it that we do not now take advantage also of the fact that we have come so much closer to Russia and say to them, "What is it that is preventing you from rectifying this? Are you waiting till all these volumes are exhausted?" There are further volumes of this Encyclopaedia yet to come out. Why can they not modify them and say in writing, "This is our position. We fully recognise that this is an error and we shall rectify it as soon as possible."? What are the things which prevent them from doing this? I hope that the minister will not have to start his remarks in reply to me by saying that he has not understood me clearly. If he has not, I shall be very glad to make a further attempt to clarify the position.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This question about the incorrect depiction of our northern boundaries in Soviet maps was discussed in great detail at the time of the debate from which the hon. Member has quoted copiously. I would not repeat that argument; he has himself referred to it. It is not necessary for me to refer to my statements or the government's position on the various points because if he reads the rest of it, which I presume he has done, then he will know the replies to some of them. He has mentioned only one point, about which he says there is no reply, and therefore he has asked me to give a further reply to what he has now put forward as a question. This is the sum and substance of what the hon. Member has said.

Before I come to that point, let me say that hon. Member has tried to say, or has built up his case in that respect. The Government of India's case, on which the entire House is unanimous, is that wrong depiction of boundaries is against our interests. Therefore, we are taking it up with the USSR Government in the light of this discussion that took place in this House at that time. We have been taking up this matter with the USSR authorities and they have reached this point which I have mentioned. They have assured us that the Continuance of this map will not affect the Soviet stand on India's stand on India's position about the borders. We would like this assurance of theirs to be reflected in the new map. That is precisely what we are saying. So, there does not appear to be any difference of approach between what the hon. Member says and what I say.

He further wants to ask: why are the Soviet not doing it? I wish I could answer it for the Soviet Union. It is for them to answer why they did not do it. I do not accept what he says in the sense that they have never said that it is not necessary for them to make the correction. It is in pursuance of that position, it is in pursuance of that attitude that we have been pressing on the USSR authorities again and again that their assurance should be reflected in their stand. This is our stand, which is clear and which is unequivocal.

The second point which the hon. Member tried to build up was whether the continued existence of these maps would in any way affect an act of aggression, supposing an act of aggression took place on the northern borders. The reply to that is a simple "no", because where the actual line of control and the actual *defacto* position is changed by any act of force, it is obviously an act of aggression and the question of the map or the non-existence of the map, is not relevant at all. If we see along with this the assurance that the USSR Government has already given that India's stand on the frontier is accepted then who will argue that they have not accepted our frontiers? When India's stand on the border is aggressed upon, then the Soviets would say "we accept India "stand" and so to them it would be an act of aggression. When we say that our border is in any way aggressed upon, it is an act of aggression. So, I do not see how there could be any misunderstanding....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Presumption.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Presumption is very important in human affairs and a correct or wrong presumption makes all the difference in the world.

This point of view of the hon. Members that I am accepting the Soviet stand is not correct. I do not accept that. I have stated it as a fact on the floor of the House that we have taken this matter up with the Soviet authorities. They say that notwithstanding this wrong depiction, USSR accept's India's

[Shri Swaran Singh]

position on the frontier To that extent it is a favourable statement As I state solemnly on the floor of the House, to a certain extent I am giving notice to the USSR authorities also that we are proceeding on the assurance of theirs that the wrong map does not affect India's stand on the frontiers So I do not see what objection Shri Patel can have After all, he has got experience of administration and, may be, he was still the Secretary to Government who these wrong maps were produced or came to our notice

SHRI PILOO MODY Whether he was a Secretary then or not is debatable But today you are the Minister

SHRI SWARAN SINGH Only Shri Piloo Mody was not a member then

SHRI PILOO MODY Otherwise, it would not have been made What is the use of signing a treaty if you cannot even get a cartographic correction ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH The treaty is a much bigger thing than the small point about cartography and the maps It is very wrong for any hon Member to go on nibbling into this matter without looking at the realities of the situation I would like to say that this attitude is only born of their stubborn hostility against U S S R and they must find some excuse to criticise it (*Interruption*)

SHRI PILOO MODY They sign the treaty and they clap

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I want you also to clap (*Interruptions*)

When the treaty was signed Mr H M Patel did make a statement that it was a good treaty Your leader did make a statement that it was a good treaty You forget these things

Sir, this is one aspect of the matter which the hon Member asked and I have tried to

There is one question left in which he said that at the time of the debate, the details were given about X' map, 'Y' map or Z map, broken line, and all that I cannot go into those details now If you ask a separate question, I will answer that But our attitude is that these maps are erroneous It is no comfort for me whether a particular line is broken or unbroken We take a very clear and unequivocal stand that these maps should be rectified This research into a broken line or an unbroken line or a clear line is academic It is not relevant to the basic issue before us

SHRI P GANGADEB (Angul) Sir, much has been discussed in this regard The reported agreement between the Soviet Union and the American publisher in New York for sale of This Soviet Encyclopaedia, of its English edition, in the West has created a very serious problem indeed If I may say so, this Encyclopaedia containing a wrong map of India clearly means cartographichal aggression against India Besides it will cause considerable damage to India's interests It will also affect our patriotic feelings and susceptibilities

Today, we have a treaty of friendship with Russia About three years ago we had drawn the attention of the Soviet Union to the incorrectness of this map If I am right, the Russians had agreed to rectify the mistakes made in the presentation of our country's map

I would like to ask the hon Minister firstly, whether the Government have made enquiries as to whether this book is already published and if so, what action is proposed to be taken by the Government, secondly, whether our diplomatic Missions in various countries have been instructed to set right the wrong impression that may be created by the circulation of this map and thirdly, whether the Government is going to persuade our friendly countries to put a stop to the circulation of this book or whether they have already approached them and, if so, what has been the result thereof

SHRI SWARAN SINGH In the first place, I would like to say that the Encyclopaedia which is in the Russian language is a published document Any country can purchase it and any country can circulate it Because we are more familiar with the English language, we feel that this publication in the English language, will, necessarily, harm our interests Foreign Offices of all countries have got enough of linguistic experts to be fully aware of what is contained in a document even if it is in a language not their own So all the foreign Offices would already know what is contained in the Soviet Encyclopaedia By its printing in English, may be that a larger number of English-knowing people will have an opportunity of reading it, but his does

not in any way affect our interests. And some of the countries—mainly English-speaking countries—themselves do not accept the Soviet presentation of the border on the northern side as shown in the maps. All that may happen, the worst that they will say, is that whereas U. K. accepts a particular position, the USA accepts a position, the Soviet Union is not accepting that position. I do not see how it harms our interest, because we have said quite clearly what our position is. We know where the borders are ; we have explained it to all the countries about the correct position of the border. Circulation of a map which does not reflect our position may be irritating to us, but I do not see how it will affect our interests—if it is printed in English instead of the original being circulated in the Russian language.

He has asked a specific question whether this has already been published. It has not yet been published, according to our information. Even when it was not translated into English, even when it was printed in the Russian language, we had been taking this matter up in the various Capitals of countries—important countiies-about the correct Indian position with regard to the northern borders, and I do not think that there is any misunderstanding about the Indian position in relation to our northern borders.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The more it will be published, more will be the chances of misinterpretation.

SHRI SWARANSINGH : Who will misinterpret ? What I say will be widely known to the entire English-speaking countries. They know that this is not in accordance with the Indian stand.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY : Mr. Swaran Singh's speech should be printed in the encyclopaedia side by side.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It will go along with the encyclopaedia. You cannot absorb it. That is my difficulty...

SHRI PILOO MODY : A little earlier, you yourself confessed to non-absorption.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : So far as the friendly countries are concerned, when the original encyclopaedia is not banned, being a public document, I do not see how the translation of that can be banned or how can we make a request that the translation of this should be banned. (*Interruptions*)

12.49 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER PERSONAL INJURIES (EMERGENCY PROVISIONS) ACT AND STATEMENT RE: ACTION TAKEN ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF 54TH SESSION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) :

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962 :—

(i) The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Scheme, 1971, published in Notification No. S.O. 5596 in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1971.

(ii) The Personal Injuries (Emergency) Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. S.O. 5597 in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1971. *[Placed in Library See* No. LT—3044/72*]*

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) on the action proposed to be taken on the Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the Fifty-fourth Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June, 1970. *[Placed in Library See* No. LT—3045/72*]*

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. NEW DELHI, AND MINING AND ALLIED MACHINERY CORPORATION LTD, DURGAPUR

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (*1*) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1970-71.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. *[Placed in Library See* No. LT—3046/72*]*

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited. Durgapur, for the year 1970-71.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. *[Placed in Library See* No. LT—3047/72*]*

REVISED ESTIMATES 1971-72 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES 1972-73 OF EMPLOYERS STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) :

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Revised Estimates for the year 1971-72 and Budget Estimates for the year 1972-73 (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. *[Placed in Library See* No. LT—3048/72*]*

12.50 hrs

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th May, 1972, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 17th May, 1972, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts :—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 1973, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee :—

1. Shri Golap Barbora
2. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
3. Shri Sawaisingh Sisodia
4. Shri M. Anandam
5. Shri Bipinpal Das
6. Shri P. S. Patil
7. Shri Kalyan Roy.'

(iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 17th May, 1972, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Undertakings :—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate five members from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 1973, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, five members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee :

1. Chaudhary A. Mohammad
2. Shri D. P. Singh

3. Shri U. N. Mahida
4. Shri M. Kamlanathan
5. Shri Lal K. Advani.

12.51 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTEENTH REPORT

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT (Almora) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Thirteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 24th May, 1972."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Thirteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 24th May, 1972."

The motion was adopted.

12.52 hrs.

Re : HUNGER STRIKE BY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN CHANDIGARH

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : (Kanpur) : I would like to raise to very small issues. One is about the relay hunger strike that is going on. I shall confine myself only to one—the relay hunger strike by the Central Government Employees in Chandigarh which is going on for the last one month demanding the restoration of the City Compensatory Allowance. This money was being paid to them, but, later on, it was withdrawn. I realise the difficult position of the Government because they had to take a decision regarding other cases also. But, I am sure now that Shri Amar Nath Vidyalankar and all the representatives of the various Associations and Unions of the Chandigarh Central Government Employees including the representatives of the Confederation of Central Government Employees met Mr. Chavan and they are also likely to meet the various officers. I would request hon. Minister, Shri Ganesh, to give some sort of assurance to us that this matter will not be lost sight of and it will be considered with the utmost sympathy and objectivity.

The other point, if you kindly permit me, is that in our External Services of the All India Radio there are many Indians who know the Indonesian language and they are working smoothly. Suddenly two persons have been retired and they have asked two Indonesians to come from Indonesia and you know, Sir, the attitude of Indonesians during the Pakistan aggression. I am surprised how the Indonesians are being brought in preference to the Indians who are already there.

These are the two cases. Mr. Ganesh is here. He may give an assurance. The other one I would request you to knidly send it to Minister of Information and Broadcasting.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : In reply to an unstarred question in this House on 28th April, I had stated that the matter is under examination. This was reiterated on the 17th May in reply to another unstarred question by my colleague, the Minister in charge of the Department of Personnel that the matter is under examination. The position remains the same.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : स्पीकर साहब, आपने आज अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के स्टुडेंट्स यहां डिमांस्ट्रेशन कर रहे हैं। उनकी सीधी-सादी मांग है कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी बिल, जो काफी दिनों से यहां पेंडिंग है, इसी सेशन में पेश कर दिया जाये और जल्द से जल्द पास किया जाये। अगर मैं भूल नहीं रहा हूं, तो जिस लिस्ट में यह बताया गया था कि इस सेशन में कौन कौन से बिल आयेंगे, उसमें इस बिल का नम्बर गालिबन 30 था। लेकिन मुझे ताज्जुब है कि सेशन खत्म होने जा रहा है, लेकिन वह बिल अभी तक नहीं लाया गया है। मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि आप मेहरबानी करके सरकार को तवज्जह दिलायें कि वह इस मामले में ज्यादा बेचैनी पैदा होने का मौका न दे और वह यूनिवर्सिटी का सही कैरेक्टर कायम रखते हुए जल्दी से जल्दी बिल लाये, जैसा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर और सरकार का वादा है और जैसा कि सब डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टियों की मांग है। पिछले दिनों श्री एच० एन० मुकर्जी, श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी और मैंने यह मतालिबा किया था कि इस

[श्री इसहाक सम्भली]

बिल को इसी सेशन में लाया जाये और मुझे खुशी है कि आप ने उस पर तवज्जुह फरमाई थी। मैं चाहता हूं कि उसी शक्ल में बिल लाया जाये और जो डिमांस्ट्रेटर्ज आये हुए हैं सरकार के कोई साहब उनके पास जायें और उनसे मेमोरेंडम वसूल करें।

[شری اسحاق سمبھلی (امروہہ): سپیکر صاحب آپ نے آج اخباروں میں پڑھا ہوگا کہ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسیٹی کے اسٹوڈینٹس یہاں ڈمانسٹریشن کر رہے ہیں— اُنکی سیدھی سادھی مانگ ہے کہ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسیٹی بل، جو کافی دنوں سے یہاں پینڈنگ ہے، اِسی سیشن میں پیش کر دیا جائے—اگر میں بھول نہیں کر رہا ہوں تو جس لسٹ میں یہ بتایا گیا تھا کہ اِس سیشن میں کون کون سے بل آئینگے، اُس میں اِس بل کا نمبر غالباً 30 تھا—لیکن مجھے نعلم ہے کہ سیشن ختم ہونے جارہا ہے، لیکن وہ بل ابھی تک نہیں لایا گیا ہے—میری درخواست ہے کہ آپ مہربانی کرکے سرکار کی توجہ دلائیں کہ وہ اس معاملے میں زیادہ بےچینی ہونے کا موقع نہ دے اور وہ یونیورسیٹی کا صحیح کیریکٹر قائم رکھتے ہوئے جلدی سے جلدی بل لائے، جیسا کہ پرائم منسٹر اور سرکار کا وعدہ ہے اور جیسی کہ سب تیموکریٹک پارٹیوں کی مانگ ہے- پچھلے دنوں شری ایم-ایس- مکرجی، شری ایس-ایم-بنرجی اور میں نے یہ مطالبہ کیا تھا کہ اس بل کو اسی سیشن میں لایا جائے اور مجھے خوشی ہے کہ آپ نے اُس پر توجہ فرمائی تھی—میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اُسی شکل میں بل لایا جائے اور جو ڈمانسٹریٹرز آئے ہوئے ہیں سرکار کے کوئی صاحب اُن کے پاس جائیں اور اُن سے میمورینڈم وصول کریں—]

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : Sir, you said. I may raise the issue about the flood situation in Kerala.

MR. SPEAKER : This morning I received a letter from Dr. K. L. Rao, that he has received full information and all the details about the flood situation there and that he is going to make a statement. Because he is absent today, he has asked his Deputy to make the statement. So I allowed. But I am told now, he is going to make it not today, but tomorrow morning. Now Shri Khadilkar.

12.56 hrs.

MOTION UNDER RULE 388

SUSPENSION OF PROVISO TO RULE 74 IN RESPECT OF MINES (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : I beg to move:

> "That this House do suspend the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952, to a Joint Committee of the Houses."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That this House do suspend the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952, to a Joint Committee of the Houses.

The motion was adopted.

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12 56½ hrs.

MINES (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Sir, with your permission, I would like to change one name, that is the name at item No. 3. Instead of Shri Somnath Chatterjee, the name to be incorporated is Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya. All the other names are the same and there are no changes.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. He should be congratulated also .

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I beg to move :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952, be referred to a Joint Committe of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely :
>
> Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar,
> Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya,
> Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya,
> Shri Khemchandbhai Chavda,
> Shri M. C. Daga,
> Shri Anadi Charan Das,
> Shri K. G. Deshmukh,
> Shri C. D. Gautam,
> Shri Bhogendra Jha,
> Shrimati Sheila Kual,
> Shri Surendra Mohanty,
> Shri Baksi Nayak,
> Shri Paripoornanand Painuli,
> Shri Damodar Pandey,
> Shri Prabhudas Patel,
> Shri R. Balakrishna Pillai,
> Shri Ramji Ram,
> Ch. Ram Prakash,
> Shri Bhola Raut,
> Shri P. Antony Reddi,
> Ch. Sadhu Ram,
> Shri Anant Prasad Sharma,
> Shri R. N. Sharma,
> Shri T. Sohan Lal,
> Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi,
> Shri R. P. Ulaganambi,
> Shri T. V. Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa,
> Shri Balgovind Verma,
> Shri G. P. Yadav,
> Shri R. K. Khadilkar,
>
> and 15 from Rajya Sabha ;
>
> that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;
>
> that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session ;
>
> that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely :
>
> Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar,
> Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya,
> Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya,
> Shri Khemchandbhai Chavda,
> Shri M. C. Daga,
> Shri Anadi Charan Das,
> Shri K. G. Deshmukh,
> Shri C. D. Gautam,
> Shri Bhogendra Jha,
> Shrimati Sheila Kaul,
> Shri Surendra Mohanty,
> Shri Baksi Nayak,
> Shri Paripoornanand Painuli,
> Shri Damodar Pandey,
> Shri Prabhudas Patel,
> Shri R. Balakrishna Pillai
> Shri Ramji Ram,
> Ch. Ram Prakash,
> Shri Bhola Raut,
> Shri P Antony Reddi,
> Ch. Sadhu Ram,
> Shri Anant Prasad Sharma,
> Shri R. N. Sharma
> Shri T. Sohan Lal,
> Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi,
> Shri R. P. Ulaganambi,
> Shri T. V. Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa,
> Shri Balgovind Verma,
> Shri G P. Yadav,
> Shri R. K. Khadilkar,
>
> and 15 from Rajya Sabha ;
>
> that in order to constitute a sitting of the

[Mr. Speaker]

Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session.

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12.58 hrs.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Sir, I beg to move :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, we have of late seen the disturbing spectacle of the closure of industrial undertakings leading to loss of production and unemployment of large number of workmen. Employers have declared these closures suddenly without notice or advance intimation to the Government.

The provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act are not adequate to prevent sudden closures. At best, the provisions of that Act provide for an investigation into the affairs of the company before it has actually closed down This lacunae has been under consideration for quite some time past and has been discussed at a number of tripartite conferences, when it was felt that no total closure should take place without three months' notice to the workers as well as to Government.

Closures at the present juncture result not only in loss of production but also in accentuating the problem of unemployment. It is, therefore, necessary to consider whether suitable legislative measures can be evolved to prevent such closures by requiring an undertaking (1) to give prior notice of its intention to close and (2) not to close before expiry of the period of notice. The notice period can be utilised by Government to undertake a speedy investigation into the affairs of the unit in order to decide what remedial measures can be taken to prevent closure.

13 hrs.

The Indian Labour Conference at its meeting in October last generally endorsed the proposal for Central legislation although employers did contend that it may not be poisible to give notice in all cases. The Conference was also of the view that notice by itself would not help prevent closures, and that Government should take powers to take over the industrial units which are on the point of closing down or have closed down. The question whether a 60 days' notice or a 90 days' notice should be given also came up for consideration.

It was pointed out in the discussions that a longer notice period may defeat the very purpose which we all have in mind. It was argued that the moment you put up a notice of three months, the financial institutions would be prompted to stop or delay the financing of the company concerned from that very day. Hypothecation arrangements would come to a standstill, the raw materials would not be supplied and in fact all the creditors would make a rush on the sick unit in order to realise their dues. The consensus of opinion, therefore, was that a two-month period should be adequate and should suffice to meet the situation. Clause 2 of the Bill, therefore, makes this provision.

Clause 3 of the Bill prescribes the penalty for closure without notice. This is imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend up to Rs. 5000 or both. This is the maximum punishment provided for any offence under the Industrial Disputes Act. But if by experience it is found to be inadequate, I would assure the House that we will review this penal clause.

With these few words, I move that the Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes

Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion Moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : I would like to make certain observations on the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha. We expected that a comprehensive amendment would be brought forward, not only on the question of closure but on certain other issues also over which the workers all over the country have been agitating for a long time.

For example, they expected an amendment in regard to the old method of inquiring into cases of suspensions or other allegations. We have seen from our experience that the charge-sheets are drawn by the management and the inquiry is also held under the direct supervision of the management, and in no case are the employees allowed to have their own representatives during the inquiry, and as a result in almost all the cases we have seen that the workers have been suffering because of the lacuna for a long time. A demand has often been made in this House that at least when there are charge-sheets and suspensions, the workers' representatives must be allowed to have their say during the inquiry and participate in the inquiry proceedings. But that is not there, and no employer allows any worker to bring his own representatives at the time of the enquiry.

Then, what will happen to a worker who is charge-sheeted and kept on suspension for months and months and year after year ? There is no provision in the Industrial Disputes Act in regard to the time-limit up to which a worker can be kept under suspension on certain charges. So, in West Bengal and Kerala, during the time of the United Front regime, a provision was made in the law for the grant of a subsistence allowance. It has now been made a statutory provision in West Bengal that in the case of suspension the workers will continue to get at least 50 per cent for the first three months and after three months, 75 per cent of their total wages so long as they are kept under suspension. Why not this type of Act, this kind of law, be brought by Mr. Khadilkar as a Central law ? This the time that he should bring a similar legislation now in Parliament.

There is no provision in the Industrial Disputes Act to bring any employer at the table of conciliation. They will refuse to come. Even when the Labour Department serves notice on them, asking them to come and settle the dispute, they will not come. There is no provision to force an employer to implement the award of an industrial tribunal. These are the common things for which all over India the workers are agitating. I know the Government of India has now followed a procedure which is fantastic enough ; it is only to win over certain sections of the workers as represented by the INTUC, HMS and AITUC, excluding all others from the opportunity of coming to a point in respect of the recognition of trade unions and also in respect of certain issues which are agitating the workers all over India. I do not know why this pick and choose tactics have been adopted by the Government which professes to be a democratic government and which is adopting socialist methods. This is not the way to get the real sanction from the workers as to which of the unions will represent their case. So, until and unless a fullfledged amendment is made to the Industrial Disputes Act, it is no use The conditions have changed, and the mood of the workers has changed and the Government, though it now professes socialism, etc., does not at all act truly to its professions, and only there is so much of talking aloud that they will do this and that.

Coming to the amendment, I say that it is a stunt. It is nothing but a stunt. It is only giving another opportunity to the big employers to get a certificate from the Government to close down a particular unit as per their sweet will, and they will have to wait only for two months. Where is the check if within those two months the Government and the employees concerned find that the closure notice is not bonafide and that there is no reason for closure ? Where is the protection for the workers that there will be no closure ? Simply by giving notice of two months, any employer can do it. I know in West Bengal, during the President's regime, through the Consultative Committee, a similar Act was passed, and even after passing that type of amending Act, so many factories have been closed.

Mr. Khadilkar may note down that one firm, very closely related to Birlas, Kusum

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

products producing Dalda closed one of their units in Hooghly district giving just three days notice after the passing of the Act by the consultative committee set up for West Bengal during the President's regime. No action has yet been taken ; the matter has been brought to the notice of the labour department but as the employers have good influence with the officialdom of West Bengal no step has yet been taken inspite of violation of the provisions of the Act. I should like a categorical answer from Mr. Khadilar: what is the definition of closure and how will closure be treated. To avoid certain obligations the employers resort to closure. If they declare a lockout, they will come under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. Instead of declaring a lockout, they declare a closure...(*Interruptions*). Only on the 6th of May in Rajya Sabha the Labour Minister replied to a starred question and said that in the majority of cases closure and lock out had been resorted to by the employers to deprive the workers of their legitimate rights or to camouflage their own corrupt practices which they had been indulging in for a long time. It is not because of the workers. Very often allegations are made against the workers but the reply of the hon. Labour Minister in Rajya Sabha makes it clear.

You will find this point in my amendment also. The Supreme Court has given a judgment that to close a factory is the fundamental right of an employer. There are so many cases. He will simply send a notice and then everything is all right. There is no provsion in this Bill that there will be check within two months, so that unnecessarily or for the interests of the employer, no factory will be closed. ..(*Interruptions*). The simple thing is to notify : I have read the Bill.

Then, if less than fifty men were working in an establishment or factory that will not come under the purview of this Bill. Why ? Now-a-days, in capital intensive industry with less than fifty workmen they could produce a volume of goods and earn a lot of money. Why not make this Bill applicable to such establishments also, to factories which are covered under the Factories Act ? Instead of 50, why not amend it ? You said that you will bring legislation to abolish the contract labour, but it has not been abolished. The Hindustan Construction Company has its branches all over India. It wound up one unit in the Hooghly district of West Bengal. They wanted to shift the orders from that part of the country to some other part and they are managing to do it, but the workers lost their job and their provident fund. If you are sincere to stop closures by the corrupt management, you shoud define what is *bona fide* closure and what is *mala fide* closure. Unless it is categorically provided, you cannot catch any employer under this Act.

You are saving something but doing another thing. If any body contravenes the provisions of this Act, he will be fixed a maximum of Rs. 5000. The employer does not care for this petty fine. A petty judge drawing Rs. 400 or 500 will not punish an employer and send him to prison. We pleaded in the West Bengal Consultative Committee also that you should make it compulsory to give imprisonment. If any employer violates any provision of this Act, he should be imprisoned. There should be no "or". No option should be given to the trying magistrate. If you want you can say "imprisonment and fine". You should not say "fine or imprisonment or both". Otherwise, this closure *hatao* will be just a slogan and stunt like *garibi hatao* and the whole thing will be a fiasco. No worker will have any confidence in you if you come with this sort of Bill after so long a time. My amendment says :

> "Upon receipt of such notice, the appropriate Government shall, upon giving opportunity to the employer and employees through their organisation or organisations in the said undertaking, or otherwise, decide whether there are circumstances justifying the intended closure and only upon sanction being given by the appropriate Government to the said effect, the intended closure will be effective".

So, unless the employer satisfies the authority and the employees that there is no other way but to close the factory, he cannot do it. If this provision is there, it will act as a deterrent and check on *mala fide* closures, whose number exceeded 6000 all over India. Not only in West Bengal but also in Mysore, Andhra, Maharashtra and Gujarat a number of units have increased. If you want to achieve the real object of not having closures, I would request the hon. Labour Minister to plead with the Cabinet to take the necessary

steps because the real reason and genuine cause for the closures is the malpractices of the management, short supply of raw material or short supply of finances. Unless these things are removed, by simply bringing half-hearted legislation like this you cannot stop closure. With these words, I plead with the Minister that my amendments may be accepted.

श्री शिव नाथ सिंह (झुंझुनू) : अध्यक्ष जी, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में विवाद चाहे क्लोजर से हो, चाहे स्ट्राइक से हो, हमारी प्रगति में बाधा पड़ती हैं। पिछले तीन चार साल का अनुभव है कि जितनी स्ट्राइक्स हुईं, जितने क्लोजर्स हुए उनसे उत्पादन मे कमी आई और उस कमी की वजह से राष्ट्रीय आय मे भी कमी हुई। हमें खुशी है कि सरकार ने इस तरफ ध्यान दिया। आज तक हम समझते थे कि कोई भी विवाद होता है वह लेबर की तरफ से ही होता है लेकिन अब सरकार ने सोचा कि किसी विवाद का कारण केवल लेबर ही नहीं हो सकते हैं बल्कि एम्प्लायर भी उसका कारण हो सकते है। हमने वेस्ट बंगाल में देखा, और भी राज्यों में देखा कि बहुत सी यूनिट्स बन्द हुईं लेबर की वजह से क्योंकि उनको जस्टिस नहीं मिलती थी, उनका जो ड्यू था, वह उनको नहीं मिलता था। इसीलिए उन्होंने अपने अधिकारों की मांग की, स्ट्राइक्स की और उसके मुकाबले में एम्प्लायर्स ने क्लोजर किया। खुशी है कि सरकार मे इसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया और यहां पर जो अमेन्डमेंट बिल पेश किया गया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन मेरा ऐसा खयाल है कि यह अमेन्डमेंट बिल पूर्ण रूप से इस समस्या को हल नहीं करता है। जैसा कि अभी मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा, इसके लिए एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल आना चाहिए ताकि सभी प्रकार के झगड़े, चाहे क्लोजर से हों, स्ट्राइक से हों या किसी भी प्रकार का विवाद हो उनका सही ढंग से निपटारा किया जा सके।

इस बिल में दो तीन चीजें रखी गई हैं। एक तो एम्प्लायर को 60 दिन की नोटिस देनी पड़ेगी। वह नोटिस दे देगा लेकिन हमें देखना चाहिए कि उसी के ऊपर हम क्लोजर को एक्सेप्ट न करें। क्योंकि हम देखते हैं कि जो बहुत सी नयी यूनिट्स काम करती है उनको सरकार की तरफ से लोन देने में, एक्साइज ड्यूटी में, रा–मैटीरियल की सप्लाई में, इम्पोर्ट लाइसेन्स में बहुत सी रियायतें मिलती हैं। मालिक पांच दस साल तक इन रियायतों का उपभोग करते है, उससे अच्छा मुनाफा कमाते हैं और उसके बाद में जब वह यूनिट्स साधारण यूनिट्स बन जाती है तो उनको क्लोज कर देते हैं। इसलिए सरकार को देखना चाहिए कि यूनिट्स के जो मालिक है, जिन्होंने इतने समय में उससे मुनाफा कमाया है वह उसको क्लोज न कर सकें और जो मालिक अपनी किसी एक यूनिट को क्लोज करता है उसको कोई दूसरी यूनिट खोलने की इजाजत नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं जब तक यह बात नहीं होगी तब तक क्लोजर की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकेगा। मालिक दस साल तक चालू यूनिट को बन्द कर देते हैं और दूसरी नयी यूनिट कायम कर लेते हैं ताकि नयी यूनिट खोलने के जो फायदे होते है वह उनको मिल सकें। इस लिए इस बात को देखना चाहिए कि कोई भी यूनिट किन्हीं वाजिब कारणों से ही बन्द की जाये जैसे कि रा–मैटीरियल की सप्लाई न हो या कोई और ऐसी वजूहात हों जोकि मालिक के बूते के बाहर की हो। ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि यूनिट को चलाया ही न जा सके तभी क्लोजर की इजाजत देनी चाहिए वरना इजाजत नही देनी चाहिए।

दूसरे, इसमे जो प्राविजो रखे गए हैं, मेरी समझ से वह पूरे बिल की मंशा को खत्म करते है। माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा कि 50 लेबर से अधिक नहीं होते हैं तो इसकी डेफनीशन में आयेगे।

> "an undertaking set up for the construction of buildings, bridges, roads, canals, dams or for other construction work or project."

आज विकास का युग है। हमारे देश में जगह जगह पुल बन रहे हैं, नहरें बन रही

[श्री शिव नाथ सिंह]

हैं, कारखाने बन रहे है। जितने भी बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति है, बिड़ला, टाटा और दूसरे, उन्होने कास्ट्रक्शन यूनिट्स कायम की है, कम्पनीज बनाई है। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं बताना चाहता हू खेतरी प्रोजेक्ट है, वह प्रास्पर हो रहा है, वहा पर अच्छा काम हो रहा है, वहा पर उन्होने ठेके ले रखे है कास्ट्रक्शन के, कही स्पेल्टर बनाने का ठेका है और कही टनेल्स की खुदाई है। उनके पास लेबर भी है। अगर वह लेबर अपनी वाजिब मागे रखने है, अपने क्लेम्स की माग करते है तो वे उस यूनिट को बन्द कर देते है। हो सकता है कि उस यूनिट मे 50 से कम लेबर हो लेकिन जो उनका आल इडिया काम्प्लेक्स है उसम बहुत से लेबर होते है। वे मालिक इस प्रकार स एक जगह यूनिट बन्द करके दूसरी जगह चले जाते है। इसलिए मालिको के लिए यह कम्पलसरी होना चाहिए कि अगर एक जगह पर अपनी एक यूनिट को वह बन्द करता है ता वहा के लेबर को अपनी दूसरी यूनिट मे काम दे। जब तक आप ऐसा नही करगे तब तक मालिको के लिए किसी एक जगह की यूनिट को बन्द कर देना बड़ा आसान रहेगा। इस प्रकार म एक मालिक जिसने कि वहा पर इतना मुनाफा कमाया है और जिसको कि अपने लबर को भी देना है वह उनको कुछ देने मे छुट्टी पा जाता है। इसलिए मै चाहूगा इस तरह का प्राविधान इसमे जरूर होना चाहिए।

जहा तक पनिशमेंट का सवाल है, दो तीन दिन पहले यहा पर अनटचेबिलिटी बिल पर बहस हुई थी, उसमे आपने पनिशमेंट रखा है। स्टेट्स मे भी इस प्रकार के कानून है, एक्साइज के कानून है, शराब की भट्टी रखने पर, उसके लिए मिनिमम पनिशमेन्ट रखा गया है। यहा पर यह जो एम्प्लायर्स है वह बड़े इफ्लूएन्शल और पैसे वाले होते है। मैं कोर्ट की शान के खिलाफ कुछ भी नही कहना चाहता लेकिन ये लोग कोर्ट्स को इफ्लूएन्स करने मे सफल हो जाते है। वहा से ये लोग मामूली जुर्माना पाकर या बिना जुर्माने के ही छूट जाते है। इसलिए मै समझता हूं मिनिमम पनिशमेन्ट का क्लाज इसमे रखा जाना चाहिए। आपने 5 हजार रुपए तक जुर्माना और 6 महीने तक की सजा रखी है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कम से कम चाहे एक महीने की ही सजा हो उसको जरूर रखना चाहिए। और जुर्माना का क्लाज तो इसमे होना ही नहीं चाहिए क्योंकि पैसा उनके लिए क्या महत्व रखता है? जब तक आप इसमे मिनिमम पनिशमेन्ट नही रखेगे तब तक इस क्लाज का कोई महत्व निकलने वाला नही है। आपने इसमें रखा है :

> "30A. Any employer who closes down any undertaking without complying with the provisions of Section 25FFA shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both."

मै आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि इसमे आपने उसके लिए कम्पलसरी रखा है कि वह बिना नोटिस दिए बन्द नही कर सकता है लेकिन अगर वह बिना किसी वाजिब कारण के बन्द करता है तो उसके लिए आपने कौन सा प्रावधान रखा है? जबतक इसके लिए आप कोई प्राविजन नही रखेगे तब तक इसका कोई प्रभाव पड़ने वाला नही है। आप मुश्किल से यही कह सकते है कि 60 दिनों के लिए लेबर को प्रोटेक्शन मिल जायेगा लेकिन उसमे अधिक कुछ नही है। 60 दिन के बाद के लिए आपने कौन सा चेक रखा है? इसलिए मै चाहता हू इसके अन्दर इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि बिना किसी वाजिब कारण के, बिना किन्ही वैलीड रीजन्स के अगर वह यूनिट बन्द करता है तो उसको वाजिब पनिशमेन्ट दिया जायेगा।

एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहताहूं कि जैसीकि आज कल एम्प्लायर्स की टेण्डेन्सी हो गई है अलग अलग नामो से अलग-अलग कन्सर्स रखते हैं तो हमें इस बात को देखना चाहिए कि जब एक यूनिट बन्द होती है तो उसकी जो सिस्टर यूनिट्स है वहां पर, पहली यूनिट से निकाले गए लेबर्स

को एवजार्व करने की पाबन्दी एम्प्लायर की रहेगी।

इसके साथ साथ जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा, जब तक आप कोई काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल नहीं लायेंगे तब तक इस समस्या का पूरा समाधान नहीं होगा। यह जो टेम्पोरेरी मेजर्स लाए गए हैं उनके लिए मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूं और यह आशा करता हूं कि यहां पर शीघ्र ही सरकार काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लायेगी।

13.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri C. M. Stephen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, to appreciate the relevance and the necessity for this Bill one must recollect the background of events which has necessitated the introduction of this amendment. This is just another step by way of implementation of the resolution passed by the Indian Labour Conference for the purpose of facing and resolving the question of widespread closures in the industries. To prevent that, a blanket ban saying that there should be no closure is nothing but senseless. Because by a mere ban an undertaking which is forced to be closed cannot be redeemed from closure. An employer who feels that he cannot run the factory for whatever reason cannot by mere fiat of a law be forced to keep that industry running. Therefore, the way the Indian Labour Conference approached the problem was this. If the closure becomes absolutely necessary or unavoidable, then there must be sufficient provision for the Government to step in. If the Government is to step in, some amendment must take place in the Industrial Disputes Act so that the Government may get sufficient notice, enabling them to investigate into matters and to decide as to whether they should step in and pick over that factory.

It was in this background that a few months back we passed an amendment to the Industries Development and Regulation Act. Very far-reaching provisions were included in that. If an industrial sector or a unit is basically sound but by mismanagement is being closed down, then the Government can step in. If a factory has been remaining closed for more than three months, the Government can step in. If a factory is engaged in such vital essential industry, then also the Government can step in. The Government can step in and keep that factory running with an ultimate purpose of taking it over for all time to come. That was the provision introduced by way of an amendment to the Industries Development and Regulation Act.

Now, the operative provision connected with this amendment is a provision which is contained, as I understand, in the Industries Development and Regulation Act. The Government need not wait for all time. Therefore, the Government must get sufficient notice. Three months notice or the two months notice was the dispute. We have settled at two months notice. That is to say, when the Government says that two months notice is enough, I suppose, the Government assumes to themselves the responsibility also of seeing that the investigation will be carried out expeditiously within a period of two months so that they can decide as to whether the factory is capable of being taken over and being run.

The moment this notice comes, I understand, the authorities under the Industries Development and Regulation Act will have to step in Investigations will have to start. Finally, a decision will have to be taken before the expiry of two months notice, as to whether the factory must be picked up or written off as a dead thing. That is the spirit in which this amendment is introduced. If you are assessing this amendment detached from the Industries Development and Regulation Act, then this amendment would be completely senseless and meaningless.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): There it is two months after the closure.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Even a running factory can be taken over. The ultimate test as to whether it must be taken over for all time is the assessment, whether it is basically sound and is being mismanaged. If it is basically sound and is being mismanaged, then the authorities can take it over and convert it into a public sector company or some other company and carry it on. That is the spirit in which we have got to see this amendment and link it with the provisions of the Industries Development and Regulation Act. In that sense, I welcome this amendment.

I welcome this amendment in another

[Shri B. V. Naik]

sense also. This is after all a mere implementation of a decision of the Indian Labour Conference where not merely the trade unions which Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya complained of us discriminatorily carrying on confabulations but all the trade unions were present and the decision was unanimous. It is on record. It is a faithful implementation of the decision. Of course, it has got its limitations under the present conditions. If I may use a Marxist Communist party jargon, under the capitalistic structure of society, nothing more can possibly be open for us to be done.

Under the circumstances, this is an effective measure and the *bonafides* are that these two measures are linked with each other.

One thing more I would say. I have not moved an amendment at all. I was wondering whether a notice to the workers also was not necessary because the workers are the affected party. Here, you send a notice in secret to the Government. And the notice is liable to be treated as secret because, if it becomes public, as enunciated by the Labour Minister himself, the question of financial institutions backing out will come and, therefore, you are likely to keep this notice as a secret notice. The Government is not going to be affected. The real affected parties are workers. The workers are not to get any notice, as the amendment now stands. I do not know whether any remedy with respect to that is possible. If the worker is convinced, whatever be the assessment of the Government, that the closure is *mala fide*, that the wages due to him have not been paid, retrenchment compensation has not been settled, gratuity has not been paid, nothing has been paid and the man is trying to flee the scene without settling accounts with him, then two months are necessary for the worker to pick up a fight; if the matter is not settled across the table directly, it should be taken to the stage of a bottle if that is necessary. The notice is not there; whether the notice must not be there, it is for the Government to consider; I am only indicating that.

I agree with Shri Bhattacharyya that section 30A is as good as not being there because we know what is the experience, Judgments and sentences of the judiciary weigh very heavily on the side of employers. That has been the experience all along. The Untouchability Amendment Bill which we passed the other day is a standing testimony to the condemnation by Parliament of the conduct of judiciary with respect to this. They were given the option either of imprisonment or fine. The 25 years of experience has shown that where the weak man is concerned, the judiciary is rather too panicky or shaky to punish the fellow who is persecuting the weak man. Suppose, I, in my agony, in my poverty, to feed my little boy, just pick-pocket Rs. 5 from my neighbour, the judiciary frowns at me, the society frowns at me, the magistrate does not have second thoughts to bundle me out for three months or six months imprisonment; nothing less than that. Where a human being is being treated as an untouchable, where a provision with respect to the labour is not implemented, where the award is not implemented, I have not seen the maximum punishment being given. Imprisonment to the rising of the court or a big amount of fine of Rs. 5 to 25 is all that is being given. Therefore, I would rather say that section 30A does not find a place in this at all. We are of course profiting by experience. Provident Fund provision is going to be amended. The Gratuity Bill has a compulsory provision for imprisonment. These things are there. We are profiting by experience, and I hope that the succession of legislations which are being enacted by Parliament making imprisonment compulsory in the place of the discretionary option given to the judiciary will be taken by the judiciary in the proper spirit, namely, as a warning and declaration that we are losing confidence in them, in the wise exercise of their discretion. That is all I could think of.

With these observations, I welcome this Bill in the sense that there is a faithful implementation of the Resolution of the Tripartite Conference.

With respect to the complaint that Shri Bhattacharyya made about the three trade unions getting together, I would rather leave it to the Labour Minister; I have got only one thing to say; these trade unions come together. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not part of the Bill.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : But the point was made here and that was affecting me. That is why I wanted to reply. I am a party to that. But I will not advert to it if you

are objecting. The Bill is good to the extent it has gone, and is not good to the extent that it has not gone.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I support this Bill, Sir, but my support is not unconditional. I was also a party to the decision taken in the Indian Labour Conference. But the question is whether this Bill will meet the requirement. That has to be seen after its implementation. We have seen that there are so many units—small, medium and even large—which have been closed down in various States. Nearly 13 or 14 textile mills in Bombay, in Ahmedabad and other places have been closed and the reason is labour trouble and according to the hon. Minister, when he replied to the debate in the Rajya Sabha, he agreed—and I quote him :

> "Hon. Member Shri Kalyan Roy referred to the report. I am happy he has referred to it because there was a misconception that almost all the closures were due to labour unrest and trade union rivalry and similar factors. But from that report it is very clear that labour unrest and other factors are hardly responsible for 30 per cent of the closures and other factors are more responsible for bringing about such a situation . . ."

So, the hon. Minister, Shri Khadilkar, himself agreed while replying to the debate in the Rajya Sabha that only 30% could be attributed to the so-called trade union rivalry and labour trouble and so on. 70% was due to the mismanagement and the *mala fide* intentions of the millowmers.

We expected a comprehensive labour legislation so that the various clauses are thoroughly changed. He was permitted to move the Bill with an assurance that a comprehensive legislation will be brought later on. The hon. Minister assured in the Rajya Sabha in the same discussion—I quote :

> "So, these efforts are being made and I am confident that within a month's time we shall be able to place at least before this House a comprehensive Bill amending the present Industrial Disputes Act."

Shri L. Kalyan Roy asked the question 'When ?' to which the Minister replied, 'I hope to introduce it in the current session.' Sir, but the current session expires in the next few days . . .

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : Nobody is behind you, Mr. Khadilkar.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is one behind.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : So, no comprehensive legislation is coming up and the ruling Party is not interested in any comprehensive legislation. This is apparent from the attendance in this House. The attendance is so thin that it reminded me of a story. Once a gentleman was making a fiery speech. The audience was quite thin. Another man was listening to his speech. A third man asked him, 'Why don't you also go in the usual way ?' 'What can I do? I am the next speaker.' Sir, sometimes, it happens that only those who like to speak remain. That is why I request the hon. Minister to kindly consider these amendments moved by my friend, Shri Bhattacharyya, Shri Mohd. Ismail and Shri Chatterji. I feel that some of the amendments should be accepted. We have not moved but the position is that they have taken the first opportunity to move the amendments and if these amendments are accepted, there will be blood in the veins of the Bill and the Bill would serve some purpose.

The hon. Minister again said in the other House.

> "There are certain operators in the industrial field who are well-known speculators and they are operating in a manner detrimental to the economy as well as to the interests of the workers. They leave the concern almost squeezed out of its potentialities, and when it is more or less scrap or when it is not likely to yeild anything, it is thrown like an orphan child and government is supposed to take the responsibility calling it a sick concern or sick textile mill. This is the position prevailing in the industry."

He knows that it is because of mismanagement, whether by Mundhras or other brothers of Mundhras. They do it intentionally. They have converted majority of the sugar mills as scrap. They have earned fabulous profits, I should say, hundred times and 200 times of more than what they spent. Now, they are no more interested. Now, they want that the Government should take over all these sick units. I am for helping the sick units, but healthy units should also be taken note of.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

What is the position about the small and medium industries, closed units in West Bengal ? How many have been taken over by the Government ? There are 286 units which are closed I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is happening with regard to the taking over of these units. After the supreme court judgment, if the closure is *malafide*, if it is proved and even if the worker knows that it is *malafide* he cannot go to a court of law The court cannot take a decision whether it is *malafide* or *bonafide*. The worker cannot possibly proceed with it and this will not be regarded under the Industrial Disputes Act. I would request the Minister to consider in what way this Bill could be improved upon. He may consider whether any amendment of his own could be brought. Let him not accept amendment from the opposition, but I have full faith in his wisdom, let him bring his own amendment which will make this Bill more effective.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When ?

SHRI S M. BANERJEE : Tomorrow. We are suspending the rules every day ; it can be done once more. Sir, now let us see what the provisions The proviso says ,

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to - (a) an undertaking in which not more than fifty workmen are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months,

(b) an undertaking set up for the construction of buildings, bridges, roads, canals, dams or for other construction work or poject.

Only this morning there was a question about the security of service of the workmen. There is absolutely no security for these construction workers and any contractor may withdraw the contract making hundreds of workmen becoming surplus and they will not be entitled to any retrenchment compensation, lay-off wages and so on. I would request him to remove this proviso. Now what happens is this. To avoid labour legislation, what they do is, they employ 30 persons, they employ 10 persons. There are small units doing various operational parts which are assembled in a particular place and they manufacture the total, the whole, article. Those units could be exempted under that. That is the latest policy of the capitalists to have small units, derive all benefits from the Government, from the various agencies, financial institutions and others, spend less, and get more profit. They avoid labour legislation and in this way they see that labour legislation is not implemented in their case. I would request him to see whether this proviso could be withdrawn. This will be a potent instrument in the hands of those who want to terminate the service of workmen illegally.

When Provident Fund and other schemes are made applicable to those who employ 10 or 20 persons, why should these people alone the construction workers and others, be taken out of the purview of this particular Bill ? This be a sad commentary on labour legislation and our industrial relations. Let him find out whether this proviso will help the employer or the employee. If it helps the employer, it should be withdrawn. We may lose but we shall definitely vote against it. Let the hon. Minister accept this amendment moved by my hon. friends, but the Bill should not be passed as it is. This was pointed out in the other House also, but I do not know why those amendments could not be moved and those amendments were not accepted. But the mere fact that the other House did not move those amendments should not debar us from moving amendments or from requesting the hon. Minister to accept our amendments or from moving his own amendments to withdraw this particular proviso which will be a sharp instrument in the hands of those who want to sack the workers.

The hon Minister knows that in Bombay, the Saksenia mill has been closed and it has not been taken over. He definitely knows that in Saharanpur, the Lord Krishna textile mill is not closed but it is not open. It is a peculiar position. There is no closure notice but mill does not work The workers have not got their wages since February, 1972. Then, there is the Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mill of Shri Ram Ratan Gupta that famous or notorious man. That mill is closed and it has again reopened. It was to be taken over by Government. I do not blame the Central Government. But the State Government which swears by socialism to come to the rescue of Ram Ratan Gupta ; he said that this might not be taken over because they were paid 4 per cent bonus.

So, again, it will be closed. The condition is horrible there. I submit that this mill should be taken over. I would request the hon. Minister who is taking enough interest in

labour matters even in UP to assert himself, and we shall give him all help to see that these mills are taken over.

With these words, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly see that the proviso is witdrawn.

*SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to say a few words on the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill.

According to this Amendment an employer who intends to close down an undertaking shall give 60 days' prior notice to the Government. I welcome this salutory provision. At the same time, I would like to say that there are many lacunae in the Industrial Disputes Act and the Government would be well advised to remove them as early as possible. I do not understand why the Government should bring legislations in piecemeal so far as the question of labour welfare is concerned. It is really regrettable that the Government are reluctant and hesitant in formulating a comprehensive legislation for labour welfare which will be in consonance with the needs of the time. Till they do this through piecemeal laws like the one under discussion, I do not think it is possible for the Government to give full protection to labour. The Government have been saying that such a comprehensive legislation for labour welfare which will be in consonance with the needs of the time. Till they do this, through piecemeal laws like the one under discussion, I do not think it is possible for the Government to give full protection to labour. The Government have been saying that such a comprehensive legislation will soon be brought forward. I would ask when are they going to do this ? Are we to wait for this interminably ?

I am surprised that even in this amending bill undertakings set up for the construction of buildings, bridges, roads, canals, dams or for other construction work or project have been exempted from the necessity of giving 60 days' prior notice before closure. You will agree, Sir, that in an undertaking doing some project work will have more than 50 workmen. If it is the construction work of a small building, it may not be possible to abide by this provision. But, what about construction of a dam or a project which takes 5 to 10 years ? In the contract signed with the Government it is stipulated by what time, by what year the project should be completed. During the period of work for such long time, the contractor employs some thousands of workers. Is it impossible for the undertaking of such a contractor to give 60 days' notice ? I am unable to appreciate why the Government should show sympathy to such undertakings of the contractors through this kind of exemption in the law. Recently the construction workers in Delhi went on strike. Should the Government not give protection to thousands of construction workers? It is not that Government are to take over such undertakings if prior notice is given by the undertakings engaged in construction of a dam. At least the Government can try to help the construction workers in finding alternative employment. As Shri Banerjee pointed out just now, this proviso should be removed from this amending bill.

Similarly, on account of availability of electric power, a unit may employ 5 workmen. When the power was not available, the same unit would have employed 50 or more workmen. Just because of the availability of electric power, if only 5 workmen are employed in a unit, should they be denied the protection of the Government ? In the case of units employing 20 workmen and above, so many concessions like provident fund gratuity, insurance, *etc.*, are being given through some other statutes. I cannot appreciate the sympathy being shown by the Government to the management employing upto 50 workmen and why should the workmen be deprived of certain benefits for no fault of theirs. Why should not the management employing 50 workmen be penalised if it fails to give 60 days' prior notice before closure. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify this point in his reply to the debate.

According to the penal provision in this amending bill, if an employer fails to comply with the requirement under this bill, he shall be punishable with six months imprisonment. But, if the Central Government delay inordinately in re-opening the closed units, what action can be taken against the Government ? The State Governments have been repeatedly requesting the Central Government to re-open the closed units. But there is unconscionable delay on the part of the Central Government in re-opening these closed units. What kind of action or punish-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. M. Gowder]

ment can be awarded against the Government for this delay? Can we take any action against Mr. Khadilkar? It is not my point that the industrialist should not be punished. It should not be that he alone should be punished for his mistake. If a mistake is committed by the Government, it should not be that it is not anybody's responsibility. There should be some kind of parity between the Government and the employers so far as award of punishment for lapses is concerned.

Shri Stephen, who preceded me, stated that the Central Government can take over running industries also. I do not know under what Act this can be done. Under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, if an essential industry is closed, it can be taken over by the Government. But a running unit can be taken over only if the Government nationalise it and not otherwise. It cannot be taken over ordinarily.

In this House, we have made repeated requests that the Government should bring forward a comprehensive labour welfare law. You know, Sir, that there are so many piecemeal legislations in this regard. Before I conclude, I would urge upon the Government that they should soon introduce a comprehensive bill for labour welfare and they should try to curb the tendency of bringing forward piecemeal bills for this purpose, which serves no useful purpose.

As the Government have brought forward at least this amending bill in the interest of labour welfare, I pay my humble tribute to the hon. Labour Minister, Shri Khadilkar and I welcome this amending Bill. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the President in his address has requested a certain amount of restraint by the labour in regard to strikes and I think on the basis of the subsequent developments, the behaviour of labour in this country has been highly responsible. At the same time, I welcome the Minister of Labour for having brought this new Bill in which he would like to exercise a certain amount of restraint on the part of the employers or the managements of these various concerns.

I had already suggested that there is a point of view in this country that when we are asking the labour to participate in the national activity or the construction activity of the country, there should be also a reciprocal gesture on behalf of the capital, and therefore, in any case of labour-management truce, if it is to be ushered into this country, while we ask the labour to compromise its fundamental right or the right to strike and unite, we will also have to exercise a certain amount of restraint on the profits that are taken away from the industry. One of our friends, Shri S. M. Banerjee, said particularly about the industries being squeezed dry. Leaving aside extreme cases it should be possible for us to bring labour as well as capital in the country round a table and ask the capital to voluntarily surrender the surplus that accrues at the end of the financial year so that it is ploughed back into the industry and to provide for the growth of the industry and additional employment opportunities. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. We should be able to bring about a truce and I do hope that in the wake of the Industrial Disputes Bill the Labour Minister will try to bring these two factors of our industrial production together.

14 hrs.

In our country we have a well organised labour sector, which is confined to about four million people. Between them they represent a population of about two crores, not more than 1/25th of our total population. It exerts tremendous pressure—I mean the organised labour, particularly in major and medium industries. It is able to exert organised pressure of a political nature which is out of proportion to the total number of people. Not that I am against it. But if anybody in our country deserves a fairer deal it is the unorganised labour—small people who work as shop assistants, construction workers and so on. Where is the pension, gratuity, old age or disability pension or the other facilities. What about the gangs who work on the roads or carry on construction activities? Approximately 20 per cent of our population get the worst conditions of labour. What about the agricultural labour? What protection do they get? What are their minimum wages? We are talking more and more about a smaller section of the working population? They are productive, they are skilled and talented and they ought to be helped. But by and large I think there has been a blind eye as far as unorganised sector, small units are concerned, particularly those which are excluded from the labour legislation. A certain amount of

restraint is expected of the labour. Even comrade Battacharyya knows that one of the characteristics of bourgoisie is cowardice. If it resorted to closure, it is because bourgeoisie has run away from the condition of labour unrest, particularly bandhs, gheraos and so on. It is good that in recent months there is not much evidence of these things.

I subscribe to the point of view of my hon. friend here. It is true that a sick industry can be taken over. It can be done for two *months after closure. Until and unless* an industry closes it cannot come under the Industrial Development Act. Why cannot we think in a co-ordinated way so that the taking over of sick industries coincides with the date of the closure ? Why should another sixty days be allowed to intervene ? There will be a lot of hardship, partial unemployment and re-employment and so on. In Mysore some industries remain closed for two years : the Karnatak Co-operative Textile Mills, Hoobly. Another industry in Gulberga has been sick. They should be taken over ; they are in the cotton growing belt of our State. They should be opened immediately under the Industrial Development Act for the welfare of the workers employed therein. Sir, I would also say that a very large portion of the population in our country—I wish I had the figures to substantiate—are in these small industries which employ below 50. It is in these units particularly the conditions of the labour are very very unsatisfactory and to that extent, we should be in a position to cater to their needs also.

As far as the question of penal provisions is concerned, I think the provision of six months imprisonment is adequate enough as a deterrent.

If there is going to be an era for the purpose of national progress and constructive activity, if labour as well as capital were to come together and sit across the table and then work and plough the profits back into the industry and if they are to work for a *progressive future, I think much* benefit will accrue and for the sake of that benefit, I welcome this Bill as it has been brought today.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North East) : I am sorry that I have to express my opinion which is slightly different from that of my predecessor who is my colleague, Mr. Naik. He no doubt supported the Bill, but all the attack was on the Bill from different angles. Probably, he has not understood the main purpose of the Bill.

There was a demand of the organised labour in this country when closures were taking place, when mills and other big factories in different parts of the country which were in existence for the last 30 or 40 years and employing more than 2,000, 4,000 or even 8,000 workers, were closed. There was also a demand from the Trade Unions that the Government must take some effective steps. Well, this is one of the steps that the Government has taken which was also raised in the tri-partite body.

The purpose of the Bill itself is a limited purpose. The amending Bill does not say that it provides all the remedies of preventing or avoiding the closures. It does not also say that all the problems of the workers arising out of the closures would be resolved. That is not the aim of the Bill. The purpose of this Bill is a very limited purpose. It seeks to provide some time or period before the actual closure is effected. There should be some time at the disposal of the Government, at the disposal of the workers and employers and also the public to know what are the reasons. It is quite clear. It is properly worded in the sense that it provides a requirement of 60 days notice of the intended closure is to be given. It is not said here and it should be noted by all concerned, that an employer can effect a closure and give 60 days' wages to the workers in lieu of notice period. If any employer intends to close his undertaking, he has to give 60 days' prior notice. There is no option for him to effect a closure immediately and pay two months' wages for the same. That would have been another attempt, if Government wanted, to go away from the real purpose. Therefore, this 2 months' time is an involuntary time for the employer. He should give 2 months' time to all concerned.

It is true that under the Industrial Disputes Act the whole remedy of preventing unemployment cannot be there. But, ultimately, it is a progressive step in the sense that, so far once a closure is effected, it was not possible for any Trade Union or any worker to raise an industrial dispute. Judicial decisions were there. This Bill seeks to remove the handicaps in the way of employees to raise some dispute. Whatever may be the reason given by the employer in the notice—shortage

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

of material, shortage of electricity or market going down or prices going down or labour trouble—the reasons are to be specified. Pinpointing is necessary. Once the reasons are given explicitly, it gives time to the unions as well as to Government to decide as to what could be done immediately. If the reasons specified are about the market or prices or labour trouble, there is time for Government to rectify those mistakes. But if it is due to mismanagement, it would be difficult. It might not be possible to remedy mismanagement within two months' time. But then Government will have to take action under other Acts like Companies Act, Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, etc. The Labour Ministry which is in charge of this Act will have to move the other ministry and satisfy the unions. In this way, it helps the labour in knowing what are the real reasons. Even if the reasons cannot be completely removed or eliminated, the workers will know where they stand and what are the remedies at their disposal. That is the limited purpose of this Bill. We should not look at it from a bigger perspective. The Bill is not intended for giving relief to those workmen where the factories are already closed. It is only for the future. This is more of a preventive measure.

I am told in West Bengal the Labour Minister said that all the closed units are being taken over. Similarly attempts have been made to take over closed units, but I know there are units which are closed and are not being taken over. Maybe the Government can be criticised for that. The Industries Ministry can be criticised. If the Labour Ministry has not done enough work, it is also open to criticism. But so far as this Bill is concerned, it has just a limited purpose to give time to Government and workers to know the reasons and to rectify the situation if it can be rectified and avoid closures to some extent. It is not intended to find all the remedies for preventing closure or to give all the relief. With this limited purpose, the Bill is welcome and I support the Bill. The working class was asking for it. The Labour Ministry should see that within this two months period at their disposal, as soon as the unions approach them, they should move in the matter and try to help the workers to prevent the intended closure.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (खरगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स अमेंडमेंट बिल आज विचारार्थ पेश है। इसमें खास बात यह है कि यदि कोई नियोजक या प्रबन्धक उपक्रम को बन्द करना चाहता हैं तो उसे दो महीने की नोटिस देनी चाहिए। लेकिन हमारे पूर्व वक्ता ने अभी बताया कि यह केवल उस का एक लिमिटेड परपज है। एफेक्टिव स्टेप्स उसके लिए हैं कि नहीं यह देखना चाहिए। मैं ऐसा कहना चाहता हूं कि एफेक्टिव स्टेप्स हैं या नहीं इसकी तरफ हमें अभी टीका करनी है, क्रिटिसिज्म करना है कि 1947 में यह इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट पास हुआ। उसके बाद इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट ऐंड रेगुलेशन ऐक्ट बना। तो यूनियन्स ने काफी इसके खिलाफ हल्ला किया और यह मांग की कि नियोजक और प्रबन्धक कारखाने को एकदम ऐसे ही बन्द कर देते है, लेबर को निराश हो कर घर बैठना पड़ता है। तो शासन को पहले यह देखना चाहिए कि इसको कैसे रोका जाय। इसके ऊपर एक काम्प्रीहैसिव बिल लाना चाहिए कि एकदम कोई बन्द करता है तो उसके लिए क्या करना चाहिए, उसके आगे फालो अप, आगे कौन से कदम उठाना है, ऐसी पालिसी होनी चाहिए कि इसके लिए एक ज्वाइंट मैनेजमेंट कौसिल नियुक्त करें जिसमें लेबर और एम्प्लायर्स दोनों एक साथ में रहे या गवर्नमेंट उसको लेकर चलाए। एक दफा मैंने देखा है भोपाल में, इन्दौर मे जब गवर्नमेंट ने यह कहा कि हम तुम्हारी मिल को ले लेते है यदि तुम बन्द करते हो तो वह मुकर गए। कहा कि नहीं, आप थोड़े दिन चलाइए, अभी हमको फाइनेंशियल अड़चन आ गई है, उसके बाद हम चलाएंगे। तो यह हो कि आफ्टर टू मंथ्स आर थ्री मंथ्स गवर्नमेंट खुद अपने हाथ में ले ले या लेबरर्स की ज्वाइंट कौसिल उस इंडस्ट्री को पूरा अपने हाथ में ले ले तो मैं समझता हूं कि उसमें मजदूरों को रिलीफ मिल जायगी। जो इसके आब्जेक्ट्स और एम्स थे उनमें बताया कि मिस-मैनेजमेंट की वजह से, लेबर अनरेस्ट से या फाइनेंशियल डिफिकल्टी होने से, या रा मैटीरियल कम होने

से इंडस्ट्री बन्द होती है या इंडिसिप्लिन होने से वह एकदम बन्द कर देते हैं तो उनको नोटिस देनी चाहिए 60 दिन का। आगे यह कहा है कि–

> "An undertaking in which not more than fifty workmen are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months".

वह इसमें नहीं आता है। तो मैंने देखा कि हमारे यहां एक मिल थी। उसने देखा कि इस तरह से यह इसमें नहीं आता तो उसने चार कारखाने खोल दिए, मैं नाम तो किसीका लेना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन भंडारे बिल्डिंग इंडस्ट्री, भंडारे डाइंग इंडस्ट्री और इस तरह की तीन-चार इंडस्ट्रीज खोल कर पचास-पचास मजदूर उसमें रख दिए क्योंकि इस तरह से वह उसमें नहीं आयेंगे। तो यह चीज देखनी चाहिए थी कि प्रबन्धक इसका कितना फायदा उठायेंगे ?

हमारी जितनी जीनींग फैक्ट्रीज हैं, दो दो-ढाई सौ काटन जीनींग फैक्ट्रीज हैं और हर एक में डेढ़-डेढ़ सौ, दो-दो सौ आदमी हैं। लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि यह कांट्रैक्ट लेबर हैं, यह इसमें नहीं आते। तो उस लेबर की तरफ आपका ध्यान नहीं है और अभी पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि ऐसे जो लोग हैं उनके लिए इस बिल में कुछ नहीं है।

इसके बाद पनिशमेंट का क्लाज है। उसमें कहा हैं :

> "Not withstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the appropriate Government may, if it is satisfied that owing to such exceptional circumstances as accident in the undertaking or death of the employer or the like.."
>
> What is this "or the like"

यह "आर दि लाइक" क्या है ? यह ऐसा लगता हैं कि यह इनके भागने के लिए एक रास्ता छोड़ दिया है। वरना वह "आर दि लाइक" क्या है इसका मतलब हम समझ नहीं पाए। तो ऐसे इन्डेफिनिट वर्ड्स नहीं रखने चाहिये थे। क्योंकि ला इतना इंट्रीकेट होता है कि मैजिस्ट्रेट और वकील तथा दूसरे लोग उसमें से भागने के लिए दरवाजा निकाल लेते हैं। ऐसे ही मन्त्री महोदय के सेक्रेटेरिएट में जो यह रूल बनाने वाले, कानून बनाने वाले हैं उन्होंने भी यह शब्द इस तरह का रखा हुआ है। इसके बाद आगे कहा है पनिशमेंट रखते हुए :

> "Shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine"

ऐंड विद फाइन क्यों नही ? क्योंकि पांच हजार रुपये देकर उसका पाप-क्षालन हो गया। जैसा कि अभी सोवियत से कुछ लोग आए थे तो उनसे पूछा कि आपके यहां जुर्म करने पर क्या करते हैं ? उन्होंने कहा कि कोई चोरी करता है या कोई जुर्म करता है तो उसके लिए उसे सजा देते याने सजा में फाइन सिर्फ करते हैं। तो उनसे कहा कि "Do you purchase crime by taking fine ? Government purchases crime."

यानी क्रिमिनल से पैसे लेकर उसको छट्टी दे देते है। जैसे एक क्रिमिनल गुनाह करता है तो पांच हजार रुपये दे कर वह दोषमुक्त हो जायगा। पहले ऐसा होता था कि पाप को छुड़ाने के लिये देवता पर रुपया चढ़ाया जाता था, रुपया चढ़ा दिया और पाप क्षय हो गया—यह नहीं होना चाहिये। अभी सभी वक्ताओं ने इसके बारे में कहा है। माननीय खाडिलकर जी लेबर के बारे में बहुत सिम्पैथी रखते है। मैं उनसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि "और" के बजाय "एण्ड" रखिये तो मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है।

यह जो कानून बनाया गया है, यह इन्कम्पलीट है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है–यदि आप इसके बाद क्या करना चाहिये—ऐसा प्राविजन रखते तो अच्छा होता। लेकिन एक मित्र कहने लगे कि अपना कोई मामा नही है, तो काना मामा ही अच्छा है। कानून नहीं है तो काना कानून ही अच्छा है, लेकिन इससे मजदूरों को सैटिस्फैक्शन नहीं होगा। मैं इस इन्कम्पलीट कानून को इसलिये सपोर्ट करता हूं कि पहले कुछ नहीं था, अब इससे कुछ तो आपने किया

[श्री आर० वी० बड़े]

है । लेकिन जो बातें मैंने अभी कही हैं, यदि उनको आप ठीक कर दें तो मजदूर वर्ग आपको धन्यवाद देगा ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Vasant Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : Sir, I rise to support this Bill which is a very desirable and welcome measure, long awaited, but I may be allowed to say, yet half-hearted. For the simple reasons, that this measure will only give breathing time I don't think it is intended even to serve as a remedy for the ill of closure. Its only object appears to be that sixty days notice should be given so that in the meantime something can be done or at the most two months wages will be assured more. But you cannot by a law stop a man from closing down his unit. We will have to take steps really to take over these units. That is the only real remedy. But it is good that this Bill gives time. There are certain legal lacunae in this. I would like to place them for the consideration of the Hon'ble Minister if he feels that something can be done at this stage. He may himself suggest amendments and accept them. I cannot move the amendments at this stage. Firstly, we say closure. But you know that there is a distinction between the closure and stoppage. The employer has used this very often in the courts of law and they have tried to utilise this distinction. He puts up a notice that the working of the mill or industry is stopped till further notice. Now, stopped till further notice is not a closing down. But it may be, he will lay off all the employees and you know what happens. Therefore, define the word 'closure' here. The word 'closure' has already been defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, which means something else. There is definition of the word 'stoppage' also. That also means something else. I would submit that if the real intention is to be made fully foolproof you could add here the words' or stopped indefinitely the working of 'after the word 'closed down,' and the words 'an undertaking' shall follow so that even such indefinite stoppages could be covered by this Bill and then incidental amendment would be in the last line for intended closure or stoppage. That word also could be added. This is only a simple amendment to cover the very idea and to prevent the mischief that the employer often does which is so well known and common knowledge of the people who are in the trade union or who have been practising on the labour-legal side.

Then, there is another aspect to which I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister and that is, why have this proviso to the definition of industry. In the Industrial Disputes Act, the definition of industry is wide enough. It covers all industries. Why curtail the right given to the employees already by providing that this will not apply to an undertaking in which there are not more than fifty workmen. After all, what you are provining is the breathing time. If two months notice is good enough for a big employer, employing more than 50 workmen, why it is not good enough for an employer employing, say, 49 or 48 or 40 workmen. What is wrong ? You know, in modern times, the capital-intensive units tend to employ less and less number of men. But they are big units all the same. I know, for example, a very sophisticated industry, a litho industry, in Nagpur which employs hardly 40 persons. But it is one of the best in India and one of the most richest. Now, if such a unit were to threaten closure, will it escape this clause and will there not be any benefit for these 40 persons in that unit ? Therefore, I do not think this proviso is really necessary. It is not going to cause any hardship on the employer at all. All that you are doing is that you must give two months notice. What more are you doing ? Nothing more than that. Therefore, I think, this proviso in all fairness should go.

Now, I come to another clause. I do not agree with my hon. friend, Shri Bade, when he says that the phrase "or the like" has any invidious thing in it. It says :

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the appropriate Government may, if it is satisfied that owing to such exceptional circumstances as.."

Because it is qualified by the word "as", therefore, there follows "or the like". They are "ejusdem generis". Therefore, there is nothing wrong in it. The words "or the like" should remain.

As far as clause 3 is concerned, you had once said, if you will remember, that these employers' punishment must be deterrent. Unless you really make it effective and dete-

rrent, they will just not care for your legal provisions. Therefore, you don't say, for a term which may extend to six months". You delete the words "which may extend" and, say, "six months" straightway. Then only they will know that the punishment is for six months. We must be very clear in our mind as to what we want to do. If a person or an employer wants to escape even an innocuous provision like this, that is, of two months notice, if he wants to defeat that, then you be clear about it. This is not going to be tolerated. There should be an imprisonment of six months not that it may extent to six months.

Have you seen a single employer in this country being punished and imprisoned for even six days ? I have been working in this field for so many years, for more than 20 years, and I do not know of a single employer in this country who has been punished with imprisonment for violating industrial law even for six days. So why make a farce of it ? No court in this country is going to give punishment to these employers even till the rising of the court.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon. Member was saying, till the rising of the court. In some of the cases, the courts themselves rise when they see some of the big employers. (*Interruption*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : No employer has been punished. Therefore, let us not make it a farce. Otherwise, you delete it. If you do not want to have deterrent punishment, you delete it. But when you want to have a deterrent punishment, you say, six month, and not a term which may extend to six months.

Then, it should be "and" and not "or"—or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees. That means, it can be Rs. 5/-only. In the figure of Rs. 5000, the zero seem to have no value. I ask ; Who is the employer who has been fined even Rs. 500 ? Even if he is fined Rs. 500, he fights it out upto the Supreme Court for 10 years. He would save an interest of more than that. This is what happens. He fights it out. I do not believe in this—I am sorry, I say it with pain, I know that the Minister also feels equally concerned about it, in his heart of hearts he must be feeling the pain and sorrow, over the way the employers treat–rather in a cavalier manner-the labour legislations and the deterrent provisions in the labour legislations. Therefore, I have proposed this amendment as far as punishment is concerned ; the imprisonment should be for six months and the words "not extending to" should be dropped ; also the word 'or' should be changed into 'and' before the words 'fine..'

These are the suggestions that I have to make in all humility, and I hope that hon. Minister will accept them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : The remarks made by Shri S. M. Banerjee that the courts rise when they see the employers, should be expunged from the proceedings..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have not said that. They mentioned about rising of court. I said, some courts rise themselves.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am indeed grateful to the hon. members who have broadly welcomed the measure, that is before us. There was some criticism. and I could understand their criticism. It was based on some misconception. They should remember that, during the last two years, there were a sort of chronic closures in the industrial field. Demands were made by the trade union leadership and workers, and Government also felt concerned how to prevent the closure of running undertakings. In the entire industrial scene, they decided to take certain measures. One was, under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, to take it over, and coupled with that, this question of 60 days notice before closure. The other measure will come into operation after the unit is closed. This measure is rather a preventive one When there are certain symptoms of sickness in a running undertaking, we want to see whether it would be possible to make an attempt to give some help, whatever is called for, so that the industry could be kept running ; instead of making a *post-mortem* investigation and finding out what has led to the closure. If symptoms are known before hand. Government should undertake suitable measure, or treatment such as transfusion by way of financial help or certain other treatment, so that the closure is prevented. In that sense, this is a preventive measure ; I must confess.

The hon. members have raised certain question. Almost all of them have raised the question of quantum of punishment provided

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under this. They have raised some point regarding the malpractices prevailing in the industry because taking advantage of 50 employees, they might split it up so that they could avoid the operation of the law. I know that this is prevalent in certain industrial centres ; if I were to mention only, my hon. friend, Shri H. M. Patel will bear me out, in Surat there is this malpractice of splitting up so that they could escape the Factory Act or whatever labour legislation or social legislation is there. We have taken note of it The main purpose of this measure is that, as far as possible, we will not allow an industry to close down ; when there are certain symptoms, whether it is mismanagement or shortage of raw materials or shortage of finance or labour trouble, instead of at a certain period of crisis suddenly closing it down, the industry is given an opportunity that Government will help provided you gave a notice in every possible way and this situation was particularly aggravated because of the political situation in Bengal. The number of closures in Bengal, as compared to other States, is very large and some steps are very necessary of this nature. I know it is a very limited measure in its scope But, if you understand the object, I think, as almost all the hon. Members thought, they have suggested certain amendments or thought of other things and they have welcomed it because they also realise that at this juncture of our economy , if such measures are not taken, then the question of unemployment which is there and production, both, cannot be tackled

The question of punishment in such a social legislation is a serious matter as I said on several occasions, here. Unfortunately, the judiciary takes a very lenient view of the laws when their enforcement is before the judiciary particularly in social security or labour fields. Perhaps the time has come when we will have to reorientate the approach of the judiciary and keeping in view the past trend some corrective steps are called for and I think appropriate steps will have to be taken sooner or later because if you study our legal system, it is in a way slanted to a particular class in the society and unless this is corrected, I think all these misgivings could not be removed or dispelled, I must confess. The provision of punishment under this measure, *viz.*, six months or fine or both is the maximum punishment provided under the Industrial Disputes Act. But, if by experience we find that this is inadequate, certainly, we shall reconsider the position.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : What has been our experience uptill now ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : But, to-day I am not prepared to accept it because I do not share the view that all the people who are in business and industry are unconcerned about running it. There are some black sheep. There are some speculators who operate to the detriment of the industry....(*Interruptions*) But even then, when we legislate, we presume, the purpose of the legislation being, as I have explained, to help the industry to recover and to revive and run in a healthy condition, that similar response will be forthcoming from the other side.

SHRI R. V. BADE : The punishment should be deterrent.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I said, under the Industrial Disputes Act, what is the maximum has been provided in this and I have given an assurance that if by experience...

SHRI S M. BANERJEE : Raise the fine to Rs. 5000.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I have kept your criticism in mind. I will watch and at the appropriate time, we will review and whatever deterrent punishment you provide for, ultimately you will have to create a social climate....

SHRI S M. BANERJEE : Ultimately, God will punish them.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The hon. Member should remember that we have to create a social climate to prevent such things. By mere punishment whether deterrent or otherwise, you cannot tackle the situation. This is a totally wrong approach.

About certain matters that were referred to, particularly, I take note of the criticism and this one amendment which has been moved by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya. He should read the papers very carefully. These three major central trade union organisations have come closer ; it is a voluntary act. I welcome the spirit of the amendment, coming from your party, because you decided to work outside the democratic framework to operate in a manner which is not conducive to this kind of co-operation, to suggest that workers

and employers and management should jointly take note of the ills of the industry or take note of the symptoms and make a move in that direction. I certainly welcome that but unfortunately the trade union movement is so much fragmented and divided that we are not in a position to ensure that they take it as if they are partners in the industry, they are responsible to the social well-being etc. The trade union leadership today is also not in that position.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : That is your subjective conclusion.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : That is our attempt. We wish they take responsible position in the process of production along with the management. That is the suggestion.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : That cannot be a one-way traffic.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR. That is the suggestion contained in your amendment. I welcome the spirit of it. It shows, some changes have taken place on the other side. Your amendment says :

> "Upon receipt of such notice, the appropriate Government shall, upon giving opportunity to the employer and employees through their organisation or organisations in the said undertaking or otherwise, decide whether there are circumstances justifying the intended closure and only upon sanction being given by the appropriate Government to the said effect, the intended closure will be effective :"

If trade union leadership takes this type of responsible attitude I think numbers of closures particularly in West Bengal could have been avoided.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Largest number of factories are closed in Mysore. Then comes Andhra. Also, you don't talk about your own State.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : For instance, after the amendment of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act we are now providing notice before closure. Even then certain difficulties are experienced. We know it. There are certain shortcomings. Judiciary gets an opportunity to pick up something and staff the progress.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : What will happen after 2 months notice ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Mr. Banerjee referred to Sakseria Mills. It is one of the best concerns in Bombay. It is closed. Even after these measures it is very difficult to open because certain operators go to the available avenues, judicial avenues, to come in the way. This is our experience. So, this is not a foolproof measure. I am saying that it is not possible to bring about a foolproof measure but we are making attempt to improve the industrial climate in the country and see that production tempo is kept up and see that burden of unemployment is reduced and with that limited purpose in view we are bringing forward this measure, keeping in view this objective, very limited, but essential. I think hon. Members who have welcomed will support it too. There are certain minor amendments.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Not minor amendments.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I think the best thing would be, he should amend his own political approach to the problem and come before the House with a clean hand. Then I will accept it,

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : This is avoiding the thing. This is not accepting something. This is only helping the employer.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2—(*Insertion of new section 25 FFA.*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : I beg to move :

Page 1, lines 15 and 16, *omit* "or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months". (2)

Page 1, line 17,—

(i) *after* "undertaking *insert* "temporarily".

(ii) *after* "set up *insert* "for any particular project". (3)

Page 1, lines 18 and 19, *omit* "or project" (4)

Page 2. *omit* lines 1 to 6. (6)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 14, for "fifty" *substitute* "twenty". (1)

Page 1, *after* line 19, *insert*—

"(1A) Upon receipt of such notice, the appropriate Government shall, upon giving opportunity to the employer and employees through their organisation or organisations in the said undertaking or otherwise, decide whether there are circumstances justifying the intended closure and only upon sanction being given by the appropriate Government to the said effect, the intended closure will be effective". (5)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : These amendments are now before the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : So far as amendment No. 2 is concerned, I feel that there must have been some inadvertent omission on the part of the drafting department to take note of the fact that by reason of the clause which is being incorprated in this draft Bill, the entire object will be nullified,

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the proviso which says that nothing in this section shall apply to an undertaking in which not more than 50 workmen are employed. I submit that the later part is dangerous. The second part of the proviso says 'were employed on any day of the proceding twelve months'. The result would be if out of 365 days on one day the employees did not come up to the number fifty or were less than 50 in number, then this section will not be applicable at all to that undertaking, although on the other 364 days there might have been a hundered employees. I would like the hon. Minister to appreciate that it has been put in a negative fashion because it says :

> "Providing that nothing in this section shall apply to—
>
> (a) an undertaking in which not more than fifty workmen are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months".

Kindly see how the object is being nullified, because those undertakings which employed less than 50 workmen or not more than 50 workmen on any day would be beyond the purview of this Act because out of 365 days on just one day the number of employees might have been less than 50 or just 50. I am sure that this is not the intention of the hon. Minister. I feel that this may have been a drafting lapse on the part of the Department. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly consider this. This is also a new type of provision, because we do not find this kind of provision in other pieces of legislation.

In the Factories Act, a factory has been defined as follows :

> "'factory' means any premises including the precincts thereof where upon ten or more workmen are working or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months."

It is put in a positive way. So, we know the minimum number of workers that must have been working there in order to bring it within the meaning of the term 'factory'.

Similarly in the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 in the definition in section 1 (3) we have :

> "Save as otherwise provided in this Act, it shall apply to every factory and every other establishment in which twenty or more persons are employed on any day during the accounting year".

So, we know the minimum number of persons who must work. Then, again, in the Industrial Disputes Act itself, section 25 A(1) provides that :

> "Section 25C to 25E inclusive shall not apply to industrial establishments in which less than 50 workmen on an average per working day have been employed in the preceding calendar month."

No similar provision has been made here. Suppose on the 1st January of a particular year there were 50 employees in that undertaking and from 2nd January to 31st December, the number was 200, then in view of this proviso, that undertaking will not come within the scope of this Bill. Therefore, I submit that this part of the proviso should be deleted, because otherwise the entire object of the Bill will be frustrated.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : All that the employer has to do is to lay off a certain number of workers on one day.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : If on one day the number of employees is 50 or below 50, then the establishment comes out side the scope of this Bill, because of the phrase 'on any day'. That is very significant. No average is being indicated. Therefore, any day, if the number is below 50, he goes scot-free. Therefore, I submit this is a very great lacuna in the Bill, I am sure the intention of the Minister is not that.

So for as the next amendment is concerned,—amendments 3 and 4—the hon. Minister has not replied to that although all the hon. Members had referred to it, namely, the second proviso, that is, proviso (b). What is the rationale behind excluding entirely the construction workers or the undertakings set up for construction of buildings, bridges, *etc.*? We know the Hindustan Construction which is one of the biggest concerns in India. We have Martin Burn which has its own undertaking for making or constructing buildings, bridges, *etc.* Why should they all be altogether put of the purview of this Bill? If the intention is to exclude those undertakings which have been set up for the purpose of carrying out one particular project, and after that project is concluded it is intended to close it down, one can understand ; therefore, I am proposing in my amendments 3 and 4 that if an undertaking has been temporarily set up for construction or for taking up any particular project, this need not apply. If the hon. Minister will kindly note, what I have said is, *after* 'undertaking' *insert* 'temporarily'." Then the clause will read, "an undertaking temporarily set up for any particular project for the construction of buildings." *etc.* Then, it will be outside the purview of this Bill. Otherwise, we know of regular construction business, regular undertaking which carries on a large scale business of construction of buildings, *etc.* There cannot be any rationale in leaving them out of the purview of this Bill. Therefore, if the amendment suggested is accepted, I submit that a particular project undertaking will be outside it, but the regular undertakings will come within the scope of the Bill.

The last amendment which I suggest is to sub-clause (2) of clause 2. That is, for omission of the entire sub-clause. You will find that this is the exemption provision. If the intention was, as the hon. Minister said in his introductory speech and also in his reply, to see what are the ills that are afflicting a particular undertaking so that remedial measures can be taken, that is one thing. But the period is not a long one either. Why discretion is being given to the Government in the absence of clear guidelines being laid down in sub-section 2, namely, what would be the exceptional circumstances, accident or death? These two have been mentioned. Why cannot any undertaking wait for 60 days before it closes down, and why should the Government give any such opportunity to particular undertakings not to comply with the requirement of giving notice? The importance is this. There will be a spate of litigation on the construction of the words "or the like it is necessary to do so," because, whether it is *ejusdem generis*, whether it is of of different species, whether it is a completely new thing which are depending on the Government or not, nobody will know and there will be a spate of litigation. What will be the true meaning of the words "or the like"—whether it is similar or completely different, has to be found out. Really, the object will be frustrated if this exemption provision is given.

I will make one more submission. Take the the case of death. There are big undertakings. Again, take the case of the employer ; there must be others to fill the gap in the undertaking, then and there. Why should not other persons come in the shoes of the dead employer and wait for 60 days before the closure? Therefore, I submit that the hon. Minister should consider favourably these amendments and accept them, because there is no justifying circumstance to give these powers to the Government which they do not at the moment require, because, at the moment, we want the undertakings to continue and not close down.

With these words, I commend the amendments for the acceptance of the House

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, I should like to speak on amendment No. 5 which is very simple. The Minister himself has admitted the reasonableness of this amendment, and the reasonableness of the approach that is indicated here. I do not find any reason why he should be hesitant to accept it. My amendment is simple. What do you do after two months notice or even within two months? What will be the function of the Government after getting the notice? Will they sit tight or will they take some steps so that the workers and the Government may know under which circumstances the employer

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has decided on his course of action. If it is proved there are no reasons for closure, some steps should be taken so that at least the closure notice will not be effective. That sort of guarantee must be there. He is giving sermons to adopt this attitude and that attitude. I have adopted a rational attitude. But a reasonable and rational attitude must be taken by the Government, so that there may not be any malafide and intentional closures. If you want to stop them, you must accept this amendment.

The other amendment is to reduce the number of workmen from 50 to 20. If twenty workers are employed, it is called a factory. Here also the provisions of this Bill should be made applicable to establishments with 20 or more persons. There is no difficulty in accepting this amendment.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Regarding the objection raised by my hon. friend to clause (2) about an undertaking in which fifty or more men are employed, this clause was bodily lifted from the West Bengal Act. About sub-clause 2, that was also bodily taken from the West Bengal Act.

So only one point was made : why are the construction workers excluded ? In any statute there are certain exceptions. This legislation is primarily concerned with industrial undertakings. I do realise that construction workers also need coverage and security of employment and so on. But it can be provided in a different way. If you see the scheme of things, we can go to the help of an industry which is about to close for want of capital, raw material or due to labour trouble. We cannot adopt the same method if the construction of a building is nearing its end.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : He should answer the point raised by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. He only says that it had been bodily lifted from the West Bengal Act. That is not a proper explanation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should have spoken before the Minister, not after he has spoken. What about the ambiguity which was referred to ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I do not think there is ambiguity. At the spur of the moment I cannot reply whether that type of ambiguity is there.. (*Interruption*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : How does it justify, because there is something wrong in the West Bengal Act ? If it is prima facie illegal, it will be struck down.

15 hrs.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I said, he has raised a point which creates some doubt. I am not just now on the spur of the moment convinced, when it was examined by the law officers of the ministry.. (*Interruption*) I do not know whether that point is very valid. I am not convinced myself. Therefore, I would like to retain it as it is.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : The minister himself say he is not fully aware of the implications and he has not studied it. He admits there is some doubt created ; no legal opinion should be taken. Hence, I suggest that the discussion on this clause be postponed under Rule 109.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I put it to the House, I would like to know from the minister whether he is very clear in his mind that this ambiguity is not there.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as I could follow argument, I was not convinced about the ambiguity. He has created some doubt. Beyond that. I do not think there is anything.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : After your pin-pointed question, the minister states that a doubt has been created, whether rightly or wrongly. We are passing a Bill, a doubtful legislation with a doubtful mind. May I request you to postpone it till tomorrow ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Any lawyer can create some doubt in the minds of all. So far as I am concerned, I have followed it very clearly and I do not think the substance of his argument is tenable so far as this case is concerned.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Originally he was in doubt. This is an afterthought.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : All of us have expressed doubt about the proviso, both lawyers and non-lawyers. Tomorrow somebody may go to the Supreme Court or High Court and get it struck down. It is a sad commentary on this Parliament. Let him come with an amendment tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whether it desirable or not to adopt a legislation with a

doubtful mind, I cannot pronounce on that. I am in the hands of the House. I have no remedy.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : With your consent, I want to move under Rule 109 that the debate on the Bill may be adjourned till tomorrow.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The other day; Mr Raj Bahadur also moved for adjornment of the debate on the Bill on untouchability, under the same rule and it was adjourned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For the adjournment of a discussion on a Bill, there must be some vaild reasons. In this case, the minister himself has said that he entertains some doubt. I think under these exceptional circumstances, I should give my consent for moving this motion. Under this rule, he can move that the debate be adjourned. That is all. Not till tomorrow or any such thing.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I beg to move :

> "That the debate on the Bill be adjourned."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That the debate on the Bill be adjourned."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will take up the next Bill. Shri Khadilkar.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) *rose—*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : When Mr. Khadilkar is present in the House and the motion is in his name, can anybody else move it ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has given the responsibility to his Deputy. It is all right.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We accept it, as a special case.

15.06 hrs

MATERNITY BENEFIT (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : Sir, I beg to move * :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Maternity Benefit Act 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

Sir, in 1961 the Maternity Benefit Act was enacted to secure uniformity in the payment of maternity benefit to women industrial workers throughout the country in certain industries. There is then also the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 which provides for the payment of maternity benefit.

Sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 provides that—

> "Nothing contained in this Act shall apply to any factory or other establishment to which the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 apply for the time being."

The intention is that a woman worker should cease to get maternity benefit under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 when she gets the same benefit under the Employees' State Insurance Act. 1948.

In accordance with the provisions of section 50 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 maternity benefit becomes payable after a period of about nine months from the date of application of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to an area subject to the fulfilment of certain qualifying conditions in regard to payment of contributions.

The Government of Gujarat brought the Maternity Benefit Act into force in factories with effect from the 1st March, 1964. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was extended to Ahmedabad with effect from the 4th October, 1964. Some employers in Ahmedabad stopped payment of maternity benefit to women workers to which thay were entitled under the Mternity Benefit Act, 1961 before the 4th October, 1964 on the ground that they were not required to do so in view of section 2 (2) of the Act. To meet the situation, the Government of Gujarat amended the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

In order to safeguard against the recurrence of such cases it is proposed, through this Bill to amend the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 so as to provide that in the event of the application of Employees' State Insurance Scheme to any factory or establishment maternity benefit under the Maternity Benefit Act would continue to be available to women workers employed therein, until, they become qualified to claim similar benefits under the Employees' State Insurance Act.

Sir I commend the Bill for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

श्री आर० वी० बड़े (खरगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मैटर्निटी बेनिफिट बिल पेश किया गया है वह बहुत अच्छा है और मैं इसको सपोर्ट करता हूं। लेकिन साथ साथ इतना ही कहना है कि 1961 में मैटर्निटी बेनिफिट ऐक्ट बना, उस के बाद 1966-67 में भी यह कमी रह गई। गुजरात गवर्नमेंट ने जब इसको अमेंड किया तो हमारी गवर्नमेंट का भी विचार हुआ कि इसके अन्तर्गत महिलाओं को भी मैटर्निटी बेनिफिट मिलना चाहिये।

> "Every woman entitled to the payment of maternity benefit under this Act shall, notwithstanding the application of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, to the factory or other establishment in which she is employed, continue to be so entitled until she becomes qualified to claim maternity benefit under section 50 of that Act.

गुजरात में इस प्रकार का प्रावधान था। उसी का आप यहां कापी कर रहे है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत अच्छा एमेंडमेंट है जो आप करने जा रहे है। लेकिन मेरी शिकायत यह है कि इस एमेंडमेंट को आप देर से लाए है। इस चीज पर मैं टीका करना चाहता हूं।

RHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry) : Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I wonder why the government has come with such an amendment so late. If I remember correctly a similar amendment has been moved in the Rajya Sabha a few years before and it has been adopted there. Now after four years the government is coming forward with an amendment to this Bill in the House.

While supporting this amendment I would like to take this opportunity to remind the government that the enforcement machinery with regard to the maternity benefit should be such that it will be given to the labourers or employees who deserve it. There are so many industries in the organised sector, like the collieries, where the management is scuttling the provision of maternity benefits to thousands of women in their own way. I hope this amendment will make the enactment fool-proof and it will ensure that the benefit will really be available to the women employees. With this hope that the government will ensure proper implementation, I support this amendment Bill.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : This Bill has been brought forward with a limited purpose. By this amendment we want to ensure that where the maternity benefit is at present available, if the 'Employees' Insurance Act is brought into force on a future date, that should not put the employees to any difficulties. That is the object of this Bill, and it has been supported by hon. Members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up clause-by-clause consideration. As there are no amendments, I will put all the clauses to the vote together. The question is :

> "That clauses 2, 3, 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2, 3, 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

15.14 hrs.

DRUGS AND COSMETICS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

This is a very small piece of legislation to extend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The whole purpose of the Drugs (Quality Control) Order is defeated if the legislation is not uniformly applicable throughout the country. Because of the constitutional limitation it could not be extended to Jammu and Kashmir. Now to see that this is extended to that part of the country as well, we have brought this legislation before the House.

The subject of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act falls under entry 19 of the Concurrent List which was made applicable to Jammu and Kashmir only in 1967. So, we have now brought this legislation to extend the provisions of that Act to Jammu and Kashmir. This is an enabling measure and I hope it will be passed unanimously. With these words, I move this motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

श्री आर० वी० बड़े (खरगोन): ड्रग्ज एंड कास्मैटिक्स एमेंडमेंट बिल केवल इस उद्देश्य से लाया गया है कि इसको जम्मू-काश्मीर पर भी एप्लाई किया जा सके। मैं समझता हूं कि आर्टिकल 370 जो है इसका सवाल जनसंघ ने तथा दूसरे लोगों ने भी उठाया था और इसके बारे में रेजोल्यूशन भी रखा गया था कि इसको रिमूव किया जाए और इसको बड़ी भारी सपोर्ट भी मिली थी.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a separate thing. It is a larger thing.

SHRI R. V. BADE: I want to say that article 370 is there and that is why all this difficulty. That is my criticism.

यदि इस आर्टिकल को रिमूव कर दिया जाता तो इस प्रकार का बिल लाने की जरूरत नही पड़ती। जो भी बिल आप लाते हैं उसमें आप यह कह देते है एक्सैप्ट जम्मू एंड काश्मीर। जम्मू काश्मीर पर उसको लागू करने के लिए आप बाद में इस तरह से एमेंडिंग बिल लाते हैं। जम्मू काश्मीर पर इसको लागू करने में हमें कोई आपत्ति नही है। लेकिन साथ साथ आपने स्टेटमेंट आफ आब्जेक्ट्स एंड रीजन में लिखा है:

> The subject matter of that Act falls under entry 19 of the Concurrent List which has been made applicable to that State only in 1967 by the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Second Amendment Order, 1967.

कनकरेंट लिस्ट की एंट्री 19 को 1967 में जम्मू और काश्मीर पर एप्लाई कर दिया गया था। 1967 से अब तक शासन चुपचाप सोता रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इसकी क्या वजह है? इस बीच उसने एमेंडमेंट लाने की सोची क्यों नहीं?

दवाइयों आदि में एडलट्रेशन होना था। इस वास्ते आपने इसको रोकने के वास्ते कानून बनाया। ड्रग्ज एंड कास्मैटिक्स बिल का जिस प्रकार देश के अन्य भागों में परिपालन होता है उसी प्रकार का परिपालन जम्मू और काश्मीर में भी होगा तो भगवान ही भला करे। औषधियों की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं। यहा अगर कीमतें बढ़ जाती है तो जम्मू और काश्मीर में आप इन कीमतों को कैसे कंट्रोल करेंगे। यही ही नही कर सकते हैं तो वहां कैसे करेंगे?

जितनी दवाइयां अमरीका से या फारेन से

[श्री आर० वी० बड़े]

आती हैं या फारेन कम्पनीज यहा बनाती हैं उनमे वे बहुत पैसा बनाती है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But that is about the main Act. This has the limited scope. That is a little outside the scope of this Bill.

श्री आर० वी०बड़े : ड्रग कट्रोल तो है लेकिन उसका काम पगार लेना और बैठे रहना है । वे लोग पगार लेते हैं और बैठे रहते है । एम वी टैबलैट्स जो सोलह पैसे प्रति टैबलेट पड़ती है उसको साठ पैसे मे बेचा जाता है । यह जो पैसा है यह अमरीका जाता है, बाहर जाता है । आपने पेटेंट्स एक्ट बनाया । क्यों नही इस तरह की कम्पनियो का पेटेंट कैंसिल किया जाता है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is outside the scope of this Bill.

SHRI R V. BADE : This is the same criticism made in the Rajya Sabha which I have read.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I don't want to say anything which is said in the other House. I am only pointing out the scope of the Bill.

श्री आर० वी० बड़े : मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हू कि जितनी भी दवाए अमरीका से या बाहर से आती हैं उनकी तरफ आप ध्यान दे और पेटेंट ऐक्ट को आप इम्प्लेमेंट करें । इस काम को जल्दी किया जाना चाहिये । साथ ही जो प्राइमिस इनकी धीरे धीरे बढ़ रही है, उनको आप कंट्रोल करे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, let me get an opportunity to say something about this Drugs Act.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a little outside the scope of the present Bill. This is only an extension to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have only confined myself to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, may I request the hon. Minister to realise that some of these adulterated drugs and spurious cosmetics will harm us. Suppose, the spurious lipsticks is used by the ladies. It will not harm her, but it will harm all of us.

AN HON. MEMBER : If Mrs. Banerjee uses this, then Mr. Banerjee will be in danger.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The question is that we should do something to check this. I am sure the young Minister, Shri Chattopadhyaya will have a new vision and kindly see that the spurious drugs are banned.

My hon. friend, Shri Bade, said about life-saving drugs. What are the prices of these life-saving drugs in our country when we are manufacturing these drugs in our own country, in Rishikesh, in Pimpri and in other places ? What is the cost of production of these drugs? The cost of production of M. V. tablet is hardly 16 paise. But it is not available in villages, even a small place in Kashmir. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You said, you will confine yourself to only Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have mentioned a small place in Kashmir.

I would request the hon. Minister to kindly assure us that the prices will be controlled at least in Jammu and Kashmir, if not in the whole country. We want to have that assurance from him.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Sir, as you rightly pointed out, some of the issues referred to by the hon. Members are extraneous so far as this Bill is concerned, because its scope is extremely limited, that is, to extend the provisions of the existing Act to Jammu and Kashmir. I can only assure the hon. Members that the agency or the machinery responsible for controlling the quality of drugs has been strengthened and will be strengthened further.

With these words, I commend the Bill to the acceptance of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments. So, I put all the clauses together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 5, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I beg to move;

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Today, we are in a happy position. We have disposed of all the business before the next item, before time. Since Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the mover of the Motion is here and the Minister is also here, we can take up that item.

15.22 hrs.

MOTION RE: STATEMENT ON SUICIDE BY DR. V. H. SHAH, A SCIENTIST OF IARI, NEW DELHI

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं :—

"कि यह सभा भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के एक वैज्ञानिक डा० वी० एच० शाह द्वारा आत्म-हत्या के बारे में कृषि मंत्री द्वारा 9 मई, 1972 को सभा पटल पर रखे गए वक्तव्य पर विचार करती है।"

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि मंत्री ने अपने वक्तव्य में डा० शाह की आत्म-हत्या पर शोक प्रकट किया है। इसी प्रकार का एक वक्तव्य आज से लगभग बारह वर्ष पूर्व उस समय के कृषि मंत्री द्वारा इस सदन में दिया गया था, जब डा० जोजफ ने आत्म-हत्या की थी। उस समय कृषि मंत्री श्री पाटिल थे। उन्होंने भी एक वैज्ञानिक की आत्म-हत्या पर मातम मनाया था। उस दुर्घटना को बारह वर्ष बीत गये। एक युग चला गया। इस बीच में दुनिया बदल गई। विज्ञान ने मनुष्य को चन्द्रमा पर पहुंचने की शक्ति प्रदान कर दी। देश में प्रधान मंत्री बदले। कृषि मंत्रियों में भी परिवर्तन हुआ। यह सदन बदला। लेकिन वैज्ञानिकों की आत्म-हत्या की शृंखला नहीं टूटी। बारह वर्ष बाद हम आज फिर गहरे शोक की छाया में इस बात पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि हमारे देश में कोई नौजवान वैज्ञानिक मृत्यु का आलिंगन करने के लिए क्यों विवश होता है।

15.24 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI *in the Chair*].

डा० जोजफ की मृत्यु के बाद एक जांच हुई थी। जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला, उस जांच के परिणामस्वरूप कौन से परिवर्तन किए गए, भविष्य में इस तरह कोई नौजवान वैज्ञानिक अपनी जान पर न खेले, इसकी रोक-थाम के लिए कौन से कदम उठाए गए, इसके बारे में सदन को विश्वास में नहीं लिया गया।

डा० शाह की आत्म-हत्या के पहले भी दो आत्म-हत्यायें हुईं। बंगलौर के डेयरी रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट में एसिस्टेंट रिसर्च आफिसर के रूप में काम करने वाले डा० एस० एस० बत्रा 28 मार्च, 1970 को आत्म-हत्या करके इस दुनिया से चले गये। वह एक सीनियर व्यक्ति थे, लेकिन उनके सिर पर एक जूनियर व्यक्ति बिठा दिया गया। डायरेक्टर ने उनकी आत्म-हत्या का समाचार तुरन्त नई दिल्ली नहीं भेजा। आत्म-हत्या के पूर्व उन्होंने कौन सा पत्र लिखा, यह भी पता नहीं है। स्पष्टतः

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

उनकी आत्म-हत्या के मामले की कोई जांच नहीं हुई।

इसी प्रकार की एक आत्म-हत्या डा० पार्थसारथी ने की, जो इंडियन वेटेरीनरी इंस्टीट्यूट में अनुसन्धान का काम करते थे। उनसे कहा गया कि वह विदेशों में प्रशिक्षण लें। वह लौट कर आये, मगर उनके साथ न्याय नहीं हुआ। वह मऊ के वेटेरीनरी कालेज में काम करते थे। ऐसा कहा जाता है कि वहां भी—मुझे तथ्यों को जानकर प्रसन्नता होगी—डा० पार्थसारथी के साथ अन्याय हुआ और उन्होंने अपनी जान ले ली। मामले की जांच नहीं हुई। उनकी मौत पर एक भी आसू नहीं बहाया गया।

डा० विनोद शाह ने जिन परिस्थितियों में आत्म-हत्या की, वे परिस्थितियां बड़ी दारुण हैं। सारा मामला बड़ा हृदयविदारक है। 39 वर्ष का एक नौजवान वैज्ञानिक, जिसके घर में पत्नी है, दो छोटे छोटे बच्चे हैं, जो विदेशों में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर चुका है, जिसको विदेशों में काम करने के निमंत्रण मिल रहे है, इस देश में आत्म-हत्या के लिये विवश होता है, तो समझना चाहिए कि कुछ ऐसी परिस्थितियां थीं, कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्थायें थीं, जिन्होंने डा० शाह को आत्म-हत्या के लिए विवश किया।

यह कहना गलत होगा कि उन्होंने इसलिये आत्म-हत्या की कि उन्हें प्रोफेसर नहीं बनाया गया। यह कहना भी उनके साथ न्याय करना नही होगा कि उनके वेतन में अगर दो सौ रुपये की वृद्धि कर दी जाती, तो शायद वह आत्म-हत्या का मार्ग न अपनाते। जिस रात को उन्होंने आत्म-हत्या की, उस रात को उन्होंने डा० स्वामीनाथन के नाम जो पत्र लिखा, वह संतुलित मस्तिष्क से लिखा गया था। उसमें भावना का प्रवाह नहीं है, तथ्यों का निरूपण है। जब मैं उनका वह पत्र बार-बार पढ़ता हूं, तो मैं अपने को रोक नहीं पाता हूं। उन्होंने मृत्यु का फैसला कर लिया था और वह अंतिम पत्र लिख रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा :

> "It has become impossible for me to bear the happenings around me in the past."

सभापति महोदय, इन शब्दों में कितनी वेदना भरी है, इस वाक्य में कितनी पीड़ा छिपी हुई है।

डा० शाह ने आगे कहा :

> "It is too much of a struggle to get a better opportunity."

दुनिया की अदालत में वर्तमान व्यवस्था के विरुद्ध अपना अभियोग-पत्र प्रस्तुत करते हुए डा० शाह ने लिखा :

> "I think, the time has come again that a scientist will have to sacrifice his life in disgust so that other scientists may get proper treatment."

उन्होंने पदोन्नति के लिये आत्म-हत्या नहीं की, पैसे के लिये वह जान पर नहीं खेले। वह प्रतिष्ठा के भी भूखे नहीं थे। वह तो केवल प्रापर ट्रीटमेंट चाहते थे, अच्छा व्यवहार, ऐसा व्यवहार जिसमें प्रतिभा विकसित हो सके, जिसमे नौजवान वैज्ञानिक अपना सर्वोत्तम राष्ट्र के लिये समर्पित करके राष्ट्र के बिर्माण में भागीदार बनने की अनुभूति पा सकें, ऐसा अवसर जिसमें वैज्ञानिक आत्माभिव्यक्ति कर सके। लेकिन ऐसा अवसर डा० शाह को नहीं मिला। ऐसा अवसर अनेक नौजवान वैज्ञानिकों को नहीं मिल रहा है।

सभापति जी, डा० शाह ने आत्म-हत्या नहीं की। आप मुझे क्षमा करें कठोर शब्दों का प्रयोग करने के लिए, डा० शाह की हत्या की गई। यह ठीक है हत्यारा कोई व्यक्ति नही। डा० शाह की हत्या के आरोप में किसी को कठघरे में नहीं खड़ा किया जा सकता, किसी को सजा नही दी जा सकती। लेकिन उनका हत्यारा एक व्यक्ति नहीं, एक व्यवस्था थी, वे परिस्थितियां थी जिनमें डा० शाह काम करने के लिए मजबूर थे, ऐसी परिस्थिति जिनमें उनको लगता था कि उनके साथ न्याय नहीं हो रहा है, उनके साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं

किया जा रहा है। वह अन्याय के विरुद्ध लड़ें। वैज्ञानिकों को सम्मान दिलाने के लिए उन्होंने आत्मोत्सर्ग किया। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने चुनाव में नारा लगाया कि अन्याय हटाओ। डा० शाह अन्याय हटाने के प्रयत्न में बलि हो गए।

सभापति जी, आपको स्मरण होगा अब संसद में सी० एस० आई० आर० के बारे में चर्चा चल रही थी, नियुक्तियों में गड़बड़, पक्षपात, भाई-भतीजावाद को प्रोत्साहन आदि की और संसद के आग्रह पर जब सी०एस०आई० आर० की कार्याविधि की जांच करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनी तो मुझे याद है कृषि संस्थानों में काम करने वाले वैज्ञानिकों ने यह कहा था कि सी० एस० आई० आर० से भी ज्यादा खराब हालत आई० सी० ए० आर० की है, आई० सी० ए० आर० की भी जांच होनी चाहिए। उनकी मांग को अनसुना कर दिया गया। शायद उस समय उनकी बात सुन ली जाती तो डा० शाह के अनमोल जीवन की रक्षा की जा सकती थी।

1966 में आई० सी० ए० आर० का पुनर्गठन किया गया था जिसका उद्देश्य उन कमियों को दूर करना था जिनसे हमारा कृषि अनुसंधान पीड़ित है। कुछ कमियां दिखाई गई थीं–

Delayed and wrong selection of scientists by the UPSC.

Low and several scales of pay.

Frequent changes in lines of research work of scientists in quest of promotion to higher posts.

Inordinate delays caused by bureaucratic procedures and red-tape.

पहले कृषि वैज्ञानिकों का चयन यू० पी० एस० सी० के द्वारा होता था। बाद में अनुभव किया गया कि यू० पी० एस० सी० इसके लिये एक समर्थ संस्था नहीं है। केवल जनरलिस्ट यह काम नहीं कर सकते, इसके लिये विशेषज्ञों का इस्तेमाल किया जाना जरूरी है। इसलिये सेलेक्शन का काम कौंसिल की जो सेलेक्ट कमेटीज हैं उनको सौंप दिया गया। होना तो यह चाहिए था कि इससे स्थिति सुधरती। लेकिन अनुभव यह बताता है कि स्थिति बिगड़ी है। दवा ऐसी की गई है जो बीमारी से भी ज्यादा घातक साबित हुई। पुनर्गठन के फलस्वरूप आई० ए० आर० आई०, करनाल की एन० डी० आर० आई०, इज्जतनगर की आई० बी० आर० आई०, ये सब सरकार के नियंत्रण में से निकल कर आई०सी० ए० आर० के अधीन कर दी गई। किन्तु इसके लिये संसद में कोई कानून नहीं बनाया गया। न पुनर्गठन के बारे में वैज्ञानिकों से राय ली गई, न विभिन्न संस्थाओं में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को अपने विचार प्रकट करने की छूट दी गई। यहां तक कि कर्मचारी संगठनों को धमकी दी गई कि अगर आई० सी० ए० आर० की सेवा में नहीं जाएंगे तो उन्हें निकाल दिया जायगा। मैं समझने में असमर्थ हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में संसद में कानून क्यों नही बनाया गया, वैज्ञानिकों और कर्मचारियों की राय क्यों नही ली गई ?

मेरा निवेदन है कि जिस उद्देश्य से पुनर्गठन किया गया था वह उद्देश्य विफल हो गया। जब से पुनर्गठन हुआ है यह शिकायतें आ रही है कि आई० सी० ए० आर० एक साम्राज्य बन गया है जिसमें हां में हां मिलाने वालों का बोलबाला है। नियुक्तियों में पक्षपात है। नये वैज्ञानिकों को प्रोत्साहन नही है। ये आरोप गम्भीर आरोप हैं। मैं इस विवाद में नाम लेना नहीं चाहता था ..

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): I rise on a point of order under Rule 353. He first referred to murder and then he has come to favouritism and nepotism. I will read out Rule 353 for the benefit of the other Members, who do not have it. This is retarding Procedure regarding allegation against a person. It says:

> "No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister con-

[Shri N Sreekantan Nair]

cerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply'

'Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the house or that no public interest is served by making such allegation'

He is a very senior Member of the House I did not want to intervene at all I had to intervene only when he started entering into dangerous ground This organisation is an organisation of scientists The members of these organisations have international reputation They have done yeoman service to the country by bringing in the green revolution and the Government owes a debt to them

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE This is no point of order, I refuse to yield

SHRI N SREEKANTAN NAIR It is the Chair who has to give the ruling

MR CHAIRMAN I am giving

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE I also know about green revolution

SHRI N SREEKANTAN NAIR My submission is no speaker should be allowed to point out any allegation against any officer or scientist especially when an inquiry has been ordered by the Government

MR CHAIRMAN He has not named any officer

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE. Names cannot be avoided Certain names are mentioned by the hon Minister himself in his statement We have to discuss certain matters How can you avoid names?

MR CHAIRMAN There is no point of order because he has not mentioned any names He has not named anybody

SHRI N SREEKANTAN NAIR The dignity of the House has also to be protected by you That is all I have submitted

MR CHAIRMAN There is no point of order as yet

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) The point of order has been overruled

SHRI N SREEKANTAN NAIR. It will come up at the appropriate time

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . सभापति जी, यह सदन कृषि मन्त्री जी के वक्तव्य पर चर्चा कर रहा है। कृषि मन्त्री के वक्तव्य मे स्वयं कुछ नाम दिये गये है, कुछ नाम डा० शाह के अंतिम पत्र मे लिखे हैं—क्या उनका उल्लेख नहीं किया जायगा।

सभापति महोदय आपने हमको गलत समझा है। हमने यह नही कहा है कि जो चीज मिनिस्टर साहब के स्टेटमेंट मे है या डा० शाह के पत्र मे है उसका उल्लेख नही होगा। मैने यही कहा है कि जिनका उल्लेख है, उनका जिक्र किया जा सकता है। अभी तक तो आपने कोई नाम ही नही लिया था, जिस पर उन्होने आपत्ति की है। आप इसको पढ सकते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे खेद है कि इस विवाद को मैं जिस स्तर पर चला रहा था, ऐसा लगता है कि सदन

SHRI K MANOHARAN (Madras North) Kindly ask Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee not to lose his temper

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) I do not think that he should get up-set

SHRI K MANOHARAN Let Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee be calm

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी इस प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर का कोई मतलब नही है।

सभापति महोदय प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर बहुत से लोग उठाते है, क्या करे, सुनना पडता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . सुनना ठीक है, लेकिन उसके साथ सहमत होना ठीक नही है।

मै निवेदन कर रहा था कि जब से पुनर्गठन हुआ है तब से ये शिकायतें आ रही हैं

कि नियुक्तियों में, तरक्कियों में, ऊंचे पदों के लिये वैज्ञानिकों के चयन में अनियमितताये बरती जा रही हैं। डा० शाह ने अपने अन्तिम पत्र में इस बात का स्पष्ट उल्लेख किया है–मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं–

> "Whenever it suits someone, seniority counts in the same line; at other times, seniority, contributions, basic qualifications, capacity to inspire intelligent young scientists etc. are completely ignored, for example, the appointment of Dr. De as head of the division of agronomy, selection of Dr. Prasad as Professor of Agronomy, men with qualifications in plant physiology and soil science.."

मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ जानकारी एकत्र करने का प्रयत्न किया है और मुझे जो जानकारी मिली हैं, उसके आधार पर मैं ऐसा कह सकता हूं कि डा० शाह ने अपने पत्र में जो अभियोग लगाया है, उसे निराधार नहीं माना जा सकता। उदाहरण के लिये यह बात कही जा रही है कि डा० डे एक विशुद्ध प्लाट-पैथालोजिस्ट हैं, उनके पास एग्रोनामी की कोई डिग्री नहीं है। अगर मैं गलत कह रहा हूं तो मंत्री महोदय उसका खण्डन कर सकते है। डा० डे का एडहाक एप्वाइंमेंट किया गया। डा० शाह ने अपने अन्तिम पत्र में इस प्रश्न को उठाया है कि जो कन्सिल के कर्ता-धर्ता संहर्ता हैं, वे जब चाहते हैं एडहाक एप्वाइन्टमेंट करते हैं, जिसको चाहते हैं एडहाक एप्वाइन्टमेंट करते है। जिस व्यक्ति में योग्यता नही है, लेकिन जिसे आगे लाना तय किया जाता है, उसका पहले एडहाक एप्वाइन्टमेंट किया जाता है। वह थोड़े दिनों वहां काम करता है, अनुभव प्राप्त करता है, उसके बाद उस पद पर उसका अधिकार बन जाता हैं जो और उससे अधिक योग्य हैं, उनको हटाकर वह उस पद पर नियुक्त कर दिया जाता है।

अब इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा कि एडहाक एप्वाइन्टमेंट करने की पद्धति क्या है? उसके नियम क्या हैं? क्या यह केवल अधिकारियों पर छोड़ दिया जायगा?

मैं अधिकारियों को काले या सफेद किसी रंग में रंगने से सहमत नहीं हूं। जो उन्हें देवता बनाना चाहते हैं, मैं उनसे भी सहमत नहीं हूं और जो उन्हें दानव बनाकर चित्रित करना चाहते हैं, मैं उनसे भी सहमत नहीं हूं। वे मानव हैं और कृषि विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में उनकी उपलब्धियां प्रशंसनीय हैं। लेकिन वे मनुष्य हैं, गल्तियां भी कर सकते हैं, उन्होंने गल्तियां की हैं और आज इस सदन को उन गल्तियों पर विचार करना होगा।

किस आधार पर एडहाक एप्वाइन्मेंट किये जाते हैं? डा० शाह की उपेक्षा करके डा० डे को आगे कैसे बढ़ाया गया, क्या उनकी योग्यता देखी गई? क्या यह सच नही है कि डा० महापात्र और डा० दस्ताने की उपेक्षा करके डा० डे को पहले तो एग्रानामी का हैड बनाया गया, फिर उन्हें प्रोफेसर का पद दे दिया गया। इस पद के लिये कोई एडवर्टिजमेंट नहीं किया गया। डा० डे के बारे में यह भी कहा जाता है यह बड़ी गम्भीर बात है–जब डा० शाह बाहर गये थे, तो डा० शाह के अन्तर्गत काम करने वाला एक शोध छात्र था–के० पी० झा, जो डा० शाह की देखरेख में शोध कर रहा था, उसे डा० डे ने अपने अधीन ले लिया और उसके थीसिस पर, उसके प्रबन्ध पर अपने हस्ताक्षर कर दिये। जब डा० शाह लौट कर आये तो उन्हें बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ, दोनों डाक्टरों में कहा सुनी हुई। मुझे यहां तक बताया गया है कि डा० शाह के लिये टेलीफोन का उपयोग करना और कूलर का उपयोग करना भी मना था। यदि यह आरोप सच है तो बड़ा गम्भीर आरोप है। क्या किसी वैज्ञानिक के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार किया जाना उचित है?

इस सारे विवाद में डा० प्रसाद का भी नाम आया है। उस नाम को भी टाला नहीं जा सकता। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है–राज्य सभा में हुई चर्चा का उत्तर देते हुए–इस सिलैक्शन कमेटी का जहां तक मक्के का मामला था, वहां डा० शाह को उपयुक्त समझा गया, लेकिन जब प्रोफेसर का सवाल आया तो डाक्टर शाह की तुलना में प्रो० प्रसाद को

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

अच्छा समझा गया। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध मे एक बात बड़ी विचित्र कही गई है। डा० प्रसाद ने फटिलाटजर पर एक लेख लिखा था जिसकी बड़ी तारीफ हुई। वह लेख लिखने वाले डा० प्रसाद अकेले नही थे, स्वर्गीय डा० बेन्ज भी थे और उनके साथ डा० भाटिया भी थे। डा० बेन्ज को उस लेख पर 25 हजार रुपये का पुरस्कार मिला, तो क्या उसी लेख के लिये डा० प्रसाद को फिर से पुरस्कृत किया गया। अगर यह सही नही है तो इसका खडन किया जाये। जिन डाक्टर शाह को सुपरसीड करके डा० रे को ऊचे पद पर बैठाया गया था, वही डा० रे उस सिलैक्शन कमेटी मे बैठे थे, यह देखकर डा० शाह को जरूर बुरा लगा होगा। यदि उनके मन मे यह भावना पैदा हुई है कि उनके साथ अन्याय किया गया है—तो इस मे आश्चर्य की कोई बात नही है।

मै व्यक्तियो मे आपको नही ले जाना चाहता—मै व्यवस्था की बात कर रहा हू—यह चयन और नियुक्ति का कैसा तरीका है कि जिसमे एक बार जो जिस व्यक्ति से पिछड़ जाता है, वही जज बन कर बैठ जाता है। क्या इससे असन्तोष नही होगा। मत्री महोदय ने स्वय अपने वक्तव्य मे माना है—मै उसको उद्धृत करना चाहता हू—

> "My Ministry would like to express its utmost concern over this tragedy and I wish to convey the assurance that a thorough study of its implications will be made in order to evolve a better system of recruitment, rules and working procedures"

मत्री महोदय भी मानते है कि आज जो व्यवस्था है, वह सन्तोषजनक नही है, नियमो मे परिवर्तन हो सकता है। क्या इस अनुभूति के लिये एक वैज्ञानिक को जान देने की आवश्यकता थी? क्या यह मामला पहले भी नही उठा था, क्या वैज्ञानिक वर्कर्स, साइन्टिफिक वर्कर्स इस चीज को अपने स्मृति पत्र द्वारा प्रधान मत्री महोदया के सामने नही लाते रहे हैं। मत्री महोदय ने आगे भी स्वीकार किया है—

> "The system inevitably provides frequent occasions for disappointments leading to frustration."

"लीडिंग टु सूसाइड" मैं अपनी तरफ से जोड़ रहा हू।

मेरा निवेदन है कि डा० शाह ने अपने पत्र मे कई वैज्ञानिको के नाम लेकर यह शिकायत की है कि उनकी उपेक्षा हुई है, उन्हे तिरस्कृत किया गया है। मैं उनके पत्र के एक अश को उद्धृत करना चाहता हू।

> "Dr Mahapatra, myself, Dr. Dastane, Dr Bharadwaj, Dr Sadapal, Dr. Pandey, etc are struggling hard against heavy onslaught, mentally as well as administratively, as they are supporting mediocre and pseudo agronomists at the expense of intelligent agronomists"

यह बात कोई व्यक्ति केवल आरोप लगाने के लिए नही लिख सकता है। जिसने अपने जीवन का अन्त करने का फैसला कर लिया है, जो फासी की डोरी गले मे डालकर इस जगत से नाता तोडने का सकल्प कर चुका है उसके द्वारा लगाए गए अभियोगो को यह कहकर नही टाला जा सकता कि वे भावुकता मे लगाए गए है, उनका कोई आधार नही है। इन आरोपो की गम्भीरता से छानबीन करनी होगी और यह प्रयत्न करना होगा कि भविष्य मे इस तरह के काण्ड नही होने चाहिए।

सभापति जी, प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर मे जो समय चला गया है उसको निकाल दीजिए।

श्री सभापति : उसको निकाल दिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मै निवेदन करना चाहता हू देश मे जो हरित क्रान्ति हुई है वह एक महान उपलब्धि है। सदन का कोई भी सदस्य उसके महत्व को कम करके आकना नही चाहेगा। पहले हम पराये अन्न पर पलते थे, आज परायो को अन्न देने के लिये तैयार है। पहले हम जहाज से लेकर मुह तक जीवित रहते थे, आज हमारे जहाज हमारा गेहू लेकर विदेशों मे जाने के लिए तैयार है। इस हरित क्रान्ति मे जिन जिन लोगों ने योगदान दिया है,

वह वैज्ञानिक हों, इंजीनियर हों, रिसर्च करने वाले हों, किसान हों, किसान के पास तक नया बीज, खाद, पानी का संदेश लेकर जाने वाले छोटे से छोटे कर्मचारी हों, उन सभी की सराहना की जानी चाहिए, उन सभी का अभिनन्दन किया जाना चाहिए। शिखर का महत्व इसी बात में है कि शिखर को ऊपर धारण करने के लिए कुछ लोग नींव का पत्थर बनकर अपने को अंधेरे में मिटाने के लिए तैयार होते हैं। यदि हरित क्रान्ति का श्रेय कुछ शिखर पर खड़े हुए दो चार व्यक्ति लेने का प्रयत्न करेंगे तो हरित क्रान्ति के साथ भी न्याय नहीं होगा और यह बाकी के लोगों के साथ भी न्याय नहीं होगा। राजनीति में व्यक्ति पूजा चल सकती है, विज्ञान में नहीं। विज्ञान तो टीमवर्क के आधार पर आगे बढ़ता है। केवल एक व्यक्ति की सिद्धि इतना परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकती।

इस बात की भी जांच होनी चाहिए कि हमारे यहां कुछ वैज्ञानिकों का यह जो तरीका बन गया है कि वे कोई खोज करते हैं तो सीधे उसका प्रचार करते है क्या वह उचित है। मेरे पास कई उदाहरण है जिसमें बड़े बड़े दावे किए गए लेकिन बाद में ऐसा लगा कि उन दावों में सच्चाई नहीं है। वे दावे नहीं थे, दिखावे थे। उनका विश्व में प्रचार किया गया और उनके आधार पर वाहवाही लूटी गई लेकिन उसके समर्थन में कोई वैज्ञानिक तथ्य नहीं दिए गए। और अन्त में जाकर पता लगा कि वे दावे खोखले थे। मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि किसी भी अनुसंधान का मूल्यांकन करने का प्रबन्ध हो सके। वैज्ञानिक सीधे प्रेस में जाने के बजाये, आकाशवाणी पर अपनी कीर्तिकला को बिखेरने के बजाय उसका मूल्यांकन कराने के लिये तैयार हों।

सभापति जी, आप किसान हैं, आप जानते हैं अब दावा किया जा रहा है कि ऐसी चमत्कारी मक्का बनाई गई है जो कि दूध के समान पौष्टिक है। अब शिन्दे साहब को दिल्ली मिल्क सप्लाई स्कीम की तरफ से दूध का प्रबन्ध करने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं है। खाली मक्का दूध का काम कर सकती है, और मक्का में चूहा गिरने का भी खतरा नहीं है। वह मक्का ऐसी है कि उसको खाकर अगर चूहे पांच गुना मोटे हो सकते हैं तो फिर आप मेरे जैसे मोटे आदमी की कल्पना कर सकते है कि मक्का खाकर मेरे ऊपर क्या प्रभाव होगा। लेकिन बाद में पता लगा कि मक्का में जिन गुणों को आरोपित किया गया था वे गुण नहीं हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह दावे कैसे किये गये ?

बात केवल मक्का तक ही नहीं है, गेहूं के बारे में भी कहा जाता है कि एक शरबती सोनोरा ढूढ निकाला गया है जो मैक्सिको से आयातित सोनोरा 64 से अधिक प्रोटीन रखता है और वह दूध के बराबर हो गया। एक सिम्पोजियम में यह कहा गया कि :

> "The protein content of wheat has thus been made merely comparable to the protein content of milk with regard to rysine content."

किन्तु मैक्सिको के इंटरनेशनल मेंज ऐड व्हीट इम्प्रूवमेंट सेन्टर ने इस दावे को स्वीकार नहीं किया। मैं उन्हें भी उद्धत करना चाहता हूं :

> "The analysis do not corroborate the results obtained in India and in no case was there a significant difference between the normal varieties and the mutations."

अब कहा जा रहा है कि चावल की एक किस्म साबरमती भी बनायी जा रही है जिसमें सुगन्ध है, जो पकने में अच्छी है, जो चिपकती नहीं है। किन्तु जब उत्तर प्रदेश के एक वैज्ञानिक ने उस पर परीक्षण किया तो पता लगा उसमें ब्लास्ट बीमारी हो जाती है। उसे बोने वाले किसान घाटे में रहे। लेकिन आज तक नई दिल्ली से इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया।

बाजरे के बारे में भी एक दावा किया जा रहा है। कहा जा रहा है कि आई० ए० आर०

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

आई० ने एक ऐसा बाजरा विकसित किया है जिससे एक हैक्टेयर में 15 क्विंटल की जगह 80 क्विंटल बाजरा पैदा किया जा सकता है। क्या यह दावा सच है ? क्या कृषि मंत्रालय इस दावे की पुष्टि करता है ?

इसी प्रकार यह भी दावा किया गया है कि एक एकड़ से 15,000 रु० की आमदनी हो सकती है। जो सीलिंग घटाने की इस आधार पर मांग कर रहे है कि एक एकड़ से 15,000 रु० की आमदनी हो सकती है उनको जरा सोच समझ कर काम करना चाहिए। खेती करने वालों ने मुझे बताया कि एक एकड़ में पांच छै हजार रु० में ज्यादा की आमदनी नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन 15,000 रु० का दावा किया गया है। न इस दावे का खंडन किया गया है और न इसकी पुष्टि की गयी है। दावा करने वाले वैज्ञानिक जगत में रंग जमा रहे है, उनकी वाहवाही हो रही है।

सभापति महोदय : एक एकड़ में 6,000 रु० की आमदनी भी नहीं होती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कोई बहुत प्रोगेसिव किसान थे उनके मुंह से सुना। अब अगर कोई प्रतिक्रियावादी किसान कोई दूसरी बात कहे तो मै वह भी मान लूगा।

मेरा निवेदन है कि डा० शाह ने जो अपने पत्र मे बातें कही है उनको नजरदाज नहीं किया जा सकता है। मैं फिर उद्धत करना चाहता हूं :

> "A lot of un-scientific data are collected and passed on to you to fit in your line of thinking. For example, in relay-cropping very large-sized seed potato was used to show high yields. Who will know, besides some persons in agronomy, that it is highly uneconomical to grow ? Why is it that so much publicized Baisakhi Moong did not prove successful in national demonstration ? Why is it that so much praised work with slow-release N-fert or Nitrification inhibitors did not find experimental validity anywhere else in the country".

"इलस्ट्रेटेड वीकली" के सम्पादन श्री खुशवन्त सिंह ने भी इस पर टिप्पणी की है कि कुछ दावे गलत सलत किये जाते हैं और उनकी जांच करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इससे सारी दुनिया में हमारी हंसाई होती है।

सभापति जी, आई० सी० ए० आर० में काम करने वाले केवल वैज्ञानिकों का ही सवाल नही है, कर्मचारियों का भी सवाल है। अभी तक यह तय नहीं हुआ कि आई० सी० ए० आर० का स्वरूप क्या है, उसका दर्जा क्या है ? क्या वह रजिस्टर्ड सोसाइटी है, या वह औटोनामस बौडी है, या वह सरकार का एक विभाग है ? पजाब हाई कोर्ट में कहा जाता है कि वह औटोनामस बौडी है, दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट मे कहा जाता है कि वह सरकार का एक विभाग है, और जब कर्मचारी मामले ले कर जाते हैं तो कर्मचारी जिस बात से घाटे में रहे ऐसी बात कोर्ट में कही जाती है। कृषि मंत्री महोदय ने राज्य सभा में कहा कि वह एक औटोनामस बौडी है। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि यह बात कोर्ट मे आज तक क्यों नहीं कही गयी ? और अगर एक बार कही गयी तो दूसरी बार उस का खंडन क्यों किया गया ? प्रश्न उन 16 हजार कर्मचारियों का भी है जो विभिन्न संस्थानों में काम कर रहे हैं। उनके भविष्य के बारे में भी निर्णय होना चाहिए।

16 hrs.

सभापति महोदय, डा० शाह की आत्महत्या से देश के मानस को झकजोड़ा गया है और हमें पुनर्विचार करने के लिए विवश होना पड़ा है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि एक उच्चाधिकार सम्पन्न जांच कमेटी बनाई जाय और उस कमेटी में एक वैज्ञानिक भी हो और संसद के सदस्य भी उसमें शामिल किए जाएं। अगर सी० एस० आई० आर० की जांच संसद के सदस्य कर सकते हैं, तो मैं समझने में असमर्थ हूं कि कृषि मंत्री जी इस सारे मामले की जांच में संसद सदस्यों को शामिल करने में क्यों

कतरा रहे हैं। शायद सरकार ने कुछ पुनर्विचार किया है। हम प्रतीक्षा करेंगे कि कृषि मंत्री महोदय इस विवाद के बाद कौन सी घोषणा करते हैं, लेकिन जांच होनी चाहिए—जांच होनी चाहिए सारे वर्किंग की, एग्रीकलचर इंस्टीट्यूट की भी और कौंसिल की भी और उससे संबंधित जितनी संस्थायें हैं उन की भी। उन दावों की भी जांच होनी चाहिए, जो वैज्ञानिक करते रहे हैं मगर जिन्हें वास्तविकता के आधार पर सिद्ध नहीं किया जा सकता। आज तक जिन व्यक्तियों के साथ नियुक्तियों में, प्रोमोशन्स में अन्याय के आरोप लगाये गये हैं, उनकी भी जांच होनी चाहिए। इस बात का पूरा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए कि अब किसी वैज्ञानिक को आत्महत्या नहीं करनी पड़ेगी, अब किसी नौजवान को अपनी जान पर खेलना नहीं पड़ेगा। हम ड्रेन की शिकायत करते हैं। हम अपने नौजवानों को जो विदेश चले गये हैं वापस लाने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन जब हम अपने देश में उन्हें फलने-फूलने का अवसर नहीं दे सकते, उनके साथ मानवता का व्यवहार नहीं कर सकते, तो हम अपने नौजवानों को विदेश जाने से नहीं रोक सकते। मेरा निवेदन है कि डा० शाह की आत्महत्या का मामला कोई दल का मामला नहीं है। हम सब लोग कटघरे में खड़े हैं, यह सरकार, यह संसद, सारा देश। दुनिया देख रही है कि हम अपने वैज्ञानिकों के साथ कैसा व्यवहार करते हैं। यह आत्महत्या अन्तिम आत्महत्या होनी चाहिए और फिर किसी वैज्ञानिक को जान पर खेलने की नौबत नहीं आनी चाहिए लेकिन यह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि सरकार क्या कदम उठाती है। डा० जासेफ, डा० बत्रा और डा० पार्थसार्थी की हत्याओं की श्रृंखला में एक कड़ी और जुड़ गई है। यह कड़ी अन्तिम होनी चाहिए लेकिन इस के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि इस मामले की जांच कर के सारे तथ्यों को सामने लाया जाय। इसमें कोई विचहन्ट का सवाल नहीं है। हम किसी वैज्ञानिक के पीछे नहीं पड़े हैं। अनेक वैज्ञानिकों को तो मैं जानता तक नहीं हूं। मैंने उनके चेहरे तक नहीं देखे हैं। मगर जबसे डा० शाह की हत्या हुई है इतने तथ्य हमारे सामने आये हैं जिन्हें पढ़ कर कभी कभी लगता है कि क्या सन् 1972 के भारत का चित्र यही है। हम विज्ञान और टैक्नालाजी के युग में आ गये हैं मगर वैज्ञानिक संस्थाओं का काम वैज्ञानिक ढंग से नहीं चला सकते। हम पक्षपात से ऊपर नहीं उठ सकते, हम प्रान्तीयता का तिरस्कार नहीं कर सकते, हम वैज्ञानिकों को फलने फूलने का अवसर नहीं दे सकते।

मेरा निवेदन है कि सदन इस विषय पर विचार करे और मन्त्री महोदय उच्च स्तरीय जांच का आदेश दें जिससे सब को संतोष हो सके और भविष्य में इस तरह की घटनाएं रुक सकें।

सभापति महोदय : श्री वाजपेयी का यह मोशन जो मूव्ड है, उसके बाद के सब्स्टीट्यूटेड मोशन्स है नं० 1 और नं० 2। आप इनको मूव करना चाहते है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं नं० 2 को पेश करना चाहता हूं :

'That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Agriculture on the 9th May, 1972 regarding suicide by Dr. V. H. Shah, a scientist of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, directs the Government to appoint a Committee of Scientists and Members of Parliament to enquire into the entire working of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with special reference to the rules and procedures of recruitment, promotion and service conditions of scientists and other staff members.

The Committee shall investigate all cases of promotion, supersession, termination of service etc. that have taken place in these institutions during the last 5 years.

The Committee shall further examine the validity of the claims about scientific advancement being made by these bodies in recent years.",' (2)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The substitute motion is now before the House.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): Sir, the death of scientist Shah should be an eye-opener to our Government. The achievement of this research department is accepted by all and we are proud of it. It is accepted even by the foreign countries. The Minister has stated in his statement that even the Soviet Union has asked how India has progressed so much in agricultural research. So, regarding the contribution of scientists we are one that they have contributed something. But when any scientist of any research department is compelled to commit suicide, it is a challenge to us, to the Government of the country and to the department which is controlling it.

Dr. Shah has said that after the end of his life a situation should arise where scientists may not be ill-treated like this and their future may not be darkened any more and for that he is giving his life. I hope our Minister will consider these things very seriously. As Shri Vajpayee has said, our system is such that the scientists, instead of doing more research and developing new things for our country, are compelled to end their lives. This situation must be put a stop to. For that the whole system of dealing with scientists and research departments should be changed in the interests of the development and research workers. The system should be changed in such a way that every research worker can devote his full energy and attention to his research work so that the country will be benefited by his research work. If we cannot create such a situation then we shall be unworthy of running this administration.

We must have a thorough change in our dealing with the scientific institutions. The research workers should have confidence that their future will not be adversely affected by the action of the administration. There should be no occasion or scope for any scientist to have any genuine grievance because of which he may think of committing suicide. I want the Minister to take the necessary steps to create that atmosphere in which our scientists may have sufficient confidence in the Ministry and the House will have sufficient confidence that the Ministry will deal with the scientists in a proper and just way. The death of Dr. Shah should arouse in us our sense of responsibility to do the right thing for the better functioning of our research institutions.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, I rise to speak in this discussion because I feel that it is a matter of serious concern for the entire country that in free India, which is looking forward to our onward march in the field of science, in this age such a tragic situation should arise where a scientist, instead of devoting himself whole-heartedly to the growth of science with enthusiasm, should feel frustrated to the extent of being pushed to the well as it were and be forced to commit suicide. This is the saddest commentary that there ever could be any system in the world. I would like to know if anybody has made a research in this; whether in any country in the world there have been such instances, in any field, where scientist after scientist—this is the fourth scientist now—Shri Joseph, Shri Batra, Shri Parthasarthy and Shri Shah (the fourth scientist) who committed suicide. This is most amazing. The reasons have been given in every case.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why you are going into all this. If you have to speak something you speak. There will be interruptions and you will lose time in interruptions.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Thank you, Sir. I only hope that we had saved the life of the scientist. I want to point out that in this case there is something basically wrong with the system. I am not today going to attack the scientists. I do not believe in that. I entirely agree that this attitude of witch-hunting is entirely wrong. It is not a particular scientist today or yesterday or anywhere who should be attacked. It is a system in which the scientists do not get an opportunity of job satisfaction. There is no use crying over his death now, because we cannot bring him back. But we must cure the administration.

I will make some concrete suggestions in the light of the experience that we have gained in working in the I. C. A. R. and I. A. R. I. The defect is this that a scientist's main satisfaction, as you will appreciate Sir, is in his work, his research. In that line he must feel that he has complete scope to go to the highest, maximum height and also the highest pay scale. He should not be made to feel that there is some one who is going to boss over him and handicap or hinder his research to suit his convenience. No scientist would ever like to be interfered within his research work and therefore, there should be

a system wherein we can provide continuous pay cadre. That means, in a particular line, if a scientist is making research, he need not go to a higher post. That in a particular line there should be that potentiality a continuous cadre. Then he could go in a higher scale right from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1000, Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,500. There he must not be made to feel that unless I go to a higher post, I cannot go in higher scale.' That feeling should not be there to a scientist. A scientist should not bother about becoming a Dean or head of the Department. How many heads can you have in the Department? After all, there is going to be a limit to that. Therefore, why should a scientist hanker to be the head of a particular Department or even a Professor for that matter. Every scientist need not be a good professor, need not be a good teacher. But today with that professorship certain status is attached, certain power is attached, certain further scope is attached. That is why it creates all this feeling and brings the politics into it. That is one thing.

Secondly, I would suggest shat in addition to continuous pay cadre, project-wise sub-division of budgets within the Department should remain so that a head of Department of some other discipline does not control either the research work or even the budgeting of a particular research man in his field as Dr. Shah had said in his letter. He said, if a man, the chief is interested in publicity, then he can always encourage the juniors to give a particular type of research or result." Then, he can always encourage the juniors to give a particular type of research or results. That will hinder real research. One man can provide larger budget to his own favourite field and starve the field of another scientist. Therefore, I would suggest that there should be project-wise sub-division.

My third suggestion is that all superior and administrative posts should be tenure posts. both in the Instititute and in the I. C. A. R. Tenure posts mean, you give the post according to your job, on the basis of "hire and fire", as in other countries. What is this false notion about security of service that we have borrowed from civil administrative service to the scientific field also? It should go. This has created a wrong approach in the entire bureaucracy. We are bringing in bureaucracy here also. So, I suggest, it should be tenure-oriented. Say, for, exemple, four years, tenure. If you give results, you continue to be there. If you do not show results, you go out. There should not be any feeling of permanency. Till he dies, till he retires and, ever after he is superannuated, he wants to continue. That is the attitude we find here. Have you not got an example of I. C. M. R. where men of 65 years of age are in service? Even after retirement, the persons are re-appointed. There is no age bar. How can you encourage younger people in this country?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Experienced people cannot be thrown out.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Experince does not go only by age. In scientific field, you will never have brilliant scientists if you put a premium on age. If he is so learned, he can do research privately. Why does he want to occupy any post? So, these posts should be tenure posts.

There is an unfortunate factor which has pained us very much. Why have this publicity fanfare in the field of science? Scientific work must get recognition in the world of science on its own merit. Why go about rushing to the press, to the newspapers, to the radio, *etc.*, publicising certain inventions which later on are proved false? There are three or four examples of it. My hon. friend, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpapee, has already given a few examples. This is what was pointed out by Dr. Shah. This is very shocking. He said :

> "If he does this, or encourage this, his colleagues and subordinates will, naturally, feed him with half-cooked, half-baked data. Such results cannot stand in the field ..."

What happened to that high lysine wheat? There was no such thing as high lysine wheat or triple dwarf wheat. That also proved to be a dwarf in the field of science. About triple dwarf wheat, it was suggested that it would yield hundred maunds per acre....

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the subject and what you are talking about? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We are not having the *post mortem* of Dr Shah. We are trying to find out the causes why Dr. Shah committed suicide so that these causes do not recur. That is why the propagation of false or bogus research is to be discouraged. About

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

this triple dwarf wheat, that you can have hundred maunds in an acre, and if you find in the field that it does not happen, will it not discourage a scientist ? Sir, you as an expert *kisan* know it. That is why I pointed it out. I would submit that this must be stopped, whosoever the persons are I do not want to talk about other things.

In conclusion. I would say that we are proud of our scientists ; we want to encourage our scientists ; the name that they have achieved in the world, we acclaim. We want only to see that our scientists, particularly the younger ones, get the best opportunities to show results and to bring about development of this country faster.

SHRI K MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Mr Chairman, at the outset, I should pay my homage to late Dr. V. H. Shah and offer my condolences to his beloved family. I am very sorry for whatever had happened in the scientific field.

I have heard with rapt attention what Mr. Vajpayee talked about. After having heard his speech, I had a feeling that he should have been directed to the scientific field, rather than to the political field He spoke like a scientist. But in his speech he said-and also the speaker who followed him-that certain scientists had a bogus claim, indirectly involving some top scientist who could now be acclaimed as a scientist of international fame. I had an occasion to hear the discussions that took place in the other House where personalities had been singled out for attack. I feel very sorry for saying this. This is my humble appeal to the Members of Parliament that they must be proud of having ICAR as one of the important and outstanding institutions in the world and we must be proud of having scientists of international reputation But, unfortunately, we, members, have developed a sort of fascination to indulge in witch-hunting, to indulge in mud-slinging on top ranking scientists or anybody without any basis whatsoever. My humble submission is this. We, Members of Parliament, should feel that we are the servants of the nation and not the masters of the country. We must understand our limitations and limits. I am for the dignity, decorum and decency of Members of Parliament and not for their arrogance and conceit to be displayed inside and outside the House. We think that we are masters of everything : we think that we can criticise anybody. But I may tell you that if tomorrow an election is held and I am rejected by the people, I will be in the streets, but the scientists will never be in the streets ; they have got their own standing, they have got their own calibre, they have got their own position in life. These scientists are doing a marvellous job for the country. But, unfortunately, in the other House, specifically Dr. Swaminathan had been picked out for attack, Dr. Menon had been picked out for attack. .

AN HON MEMBER : Dr. Pal also.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : I do not know. These two people had been taken out for attack. Somebody suggested in the House that Dr. Swaminathan's claim was very bogus. While I heard Mr. Vajpayee saying that we should not indulge in witch hunting, I was very happy, but I want to draw his attention to a particular news item that had appeared in a paper which I wish to be white and not yellow. The name of the paper is *Motherland*. I think, that is the official organ of the Jan Sangh Party.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : That is the *'Rising Sun'*.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : *'Motherland'* is not the official organ of our Party. We have no official organ.

SHRI K MANOHARAN : Thank you. Mr. Vajpayee and his friends have no organs at all. I am very happy.

SHRI PILOO MODY : This is the only research Mr. Manoharan has done.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : I am very thankful to Mr. Piloo Mody for his discovery.

Here is a news which appeared—it pains me very much, it ought to pain the entire people of this country.

> "The case of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research appears to be getting curiouser and curiouser.
>
> Dr. Swaminathan fancies himself.."

You just watch the expression..

> "Dr. Swaminathan fancies himself father of the green revolution. His American friend even got him the Magsaysay award carrying a cash prize of Rs. 75,000. But his claim about developing a revolutionary new wheat.."

We are talking about land ceiling, I think a ceiling on the ignorance of these people is a MUST now. I wish these people should read the bio-data of Dr. Swaminathan; Dr. Swaminathan has got national and internationl awards and here it is said that through his American friends, he got it. Through his American friends he got ! Not only that, for what he got ? According to the *Motherland.*

> "His claim about developing a revolutionary new wheat, which would cure the protein deficienies of India, namely Sharbati Sonora on the basis of which he got the Magsaysay award appears to be phoney at best."

This is what the *Motherlond* said. But, Sir, here is the citation of the award :

> "In electing Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan (Dr. M. S. Swaminathan) to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership, the Board of Trustees recognises his contributions as scientist, educator of both students and farmers, and administrator towards generating a new confidence in India's agricultural capabilities."

Another thing is : how he got the Award ? This is what the *Motherland* said. I am very happy the *Times of India* came out with an editorial which clarifies the whole position like this :

> "The controversy over the affairs of Indian Council of Agricultural Research has taken an unfortunate turn. It cannot be denied. . ."

I entirely agree with the *Times of India* editorial.

> ". . .that it has made some serious mistakes ; and it is only appropriate that these should be exposed to public censure. But it will be wrong to use these errors, glaring though they are, as a pretext for the wholesale condemnation of the ICAR which is what some persons seem to be doing. Nor will it be fair to use these to denigrate the Council's Director-General. Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, who is unquestionably one of the country's most distinguished agricultural scientists."

Another thing, Sir. The editorial says :

> "Some of them, for instance, have insinuated that Dr. Swaminathan owes his eminence to the family connections of his wife."

Sir, I don't call them as fools, but, I have no guts to call them as intelligent people either.

Then it says,—

> "This kind of sniping is not only unfair but indecent. If it is allowed to continue it can only result in tearing to shreds the carefully woven fabric of the ICAR."

I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this point. Dr. Shah committed suicide. What are the conditions which promoted Dr. Shah to commit suicide ? This has already been explained by several Members. So far as I am concerned, I wish to refer to one thing. There is another man who was chosen for attack. He was Mr. Menon. When the House took up this debate earlier on some other occasion, I had occasion to meet one of the friends who wanted to attack Mr. Menon. I asked him whether he knew Mr. Menon at all. He openly told me, he did not know anything about Menon. I said, without knowing anything about any individual, how is it that he could attack on that personality. He said, I have been receiving enough information about him, so I am going to attack. Regarding Mr. Menon I know him for the past 7 years, He is a man of integrity, administrative efficiency and capability. He has been criticised by some Members, that he is a Keralite, that he used to go to Kerala often.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who has said it ? Nobody has said it. May be in the other House.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : He being a Keralite, he has to go to Kerala. There have been umpteen allegations. He used to assist the institutions, there have been 4 or 5 institutions connected with the ICAR. He is responsible for strengthening the institutions. Kerala has got an agricultural university. One Man commission of inquiry is going on. Menon had to go to assist that porticular judge. He had to take team of scientists to Kerala. By why he is being dubbed as Keralite and why Mr. Swaminathan is being dubbed as a Tamilian is something which I do not understand at all. I don't know where we will be. Scientific community is the community of the world. Dr. Swaminathan and Dr. Menon both have got reputation, they have done meritorious service for this country, they had done enough for this coun-

[Shri K. Manoharan]

try, for the prosperity of the nation, and the green revolution was ushered in because of these people. Instead of appreciating them we should not humiliate them. It will never speak good of this country.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : My friend does not know that the new variety of wheat which is responsible for the green revolution is the Mexican variety of wheat. There has been only marginal contribution by the ICAR people.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : I know you are a scientist.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : There has been only marginal contribution by the ICAR people.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : This is the tragedy of country. People who know nothing about science speak about science ; I am very sorry for it. Before he committed suicide, 3 months before that, he wrote a letter to Dr. Swaminathan.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am prepared to give my degrees to him after he finished his speech.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : I reject your degree. I shall send you to Bangladesh. This is the letter which Dr. Shah wrote to Dr. Swaminathan :

> "It was a unique experience to listen to your lecture entitled-Can we face a widespread drought again without food imports ?
>
> On March 26, 1972, the compilation of the available information, its analysis, interpretation and presentation were such that it was difficult for the people to find words to express their appreciation."

So, I would like to impress upon the House today that let bygones be bygones, but let us be very careful about the future Four people have already sacrificed their lives, and hereafter let the history not be allowed to repeat itself. As regards what must be done, we must think positively about it. There is no question of *Post-Mortem* examination. What should we do ? Why have all such things happened ? Here, I would like to make one suggestion.

Every two or three years, these scientists are expected to appear before a board or a selection committee. Formerly, they had to appear before the UPSC. Then, a different board was constituted and every two or three years they had to go before that. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was not selected, but he was found to be outstanding. Then, Dr. Shah was selected. And then Dr. Rajendra Prasad was selected. I am not attacking Dr. Shah ; I have no bad opinion about him, but scientists should not be so sensitive about things.

What are we expected to do now ? I would suggest that just as we are having the IAS and IPS cadres, let us have an Indian Agricultural Research Service cadre, and these people should be selected from that service. Once they are selected, automatic promotion would be there and there would be no question of the humiliation of appearing before the commission often and often.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : He has not replied to my question whether Mr. Menon was a scientist.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Mr. Menon has been offered several times the post of vice-chancellor of the agricultural university ; Kerala has offered and another State had also offered it. What does that show ? Unless he has some background, how could he have been offered the post ? Does my hon. friend mean to say that they would have invited him without any background? So, my hon. friend should understand that also.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : He is evading the reply.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : I am not in the habit of evasion. The last point that I want to make is in regard to section officers. My hon. friend Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde may please note it and while replying, let him find out a solution for this and give the correct answer. While examining the recruitment procedure, Government should give thought to the conditions prevailing in other fields also. As an example, they are conducting examinations periodically for section officers' grade, and the yard-stick adopted by Government is wrong. If a person gets 80 per cent marks in one examination, he is not given the post, whereas a person who gets even 60 per cent at another time is given the post of section officer. The reason is very simple. The whole thing is dependent upon the vacancies available. This procedure is very wrong. My request is that Government should

review the cases of the last few years and see that a person who gets higher marks in one examination is given due recognition, and the position should be reviewed. I request the Home Minister to look into the matter seriously forthwith.

There is just one last point, and I have done. I appreciate your patience,....

SHRI PILOO MODY : He has overdone.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Lastly, I would request the hon. Minister to institute a committee. I think he has promised that he would institute a committee. That committee should not be an eyewash committee, but the entire gamut of this must be gone into, and the points raised by Dr. Shah must all be attended to. Each and every item which agitates the minds of the young scientists who want to come up in life should be attended to. That committee should be representative of not only the scientists, but the scientist Members of Parliament. We have got some scientist Members of Parliament, some bogus scientists also. So, I wish that they include some real scientist Members of Parliament and a full-fledged committee should go into the question and see that such kind of deaths does not occur hereafter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam) : Sir, I just want to bring to the notice of the House that we are discussing a matter which,—whatever it is, whether it is right or wrong—is a serious matter concerning an eminent scientist who had committed suicide. So, this kind of laughing and all that is not proper.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I pray to God that if I ever commit a mistake in my life, Mr. Manoharan does not defend me.

We are today discussing a matter which, as the hon. lady Member has just pointed out, is extremely delicate, and extremely tragic, I think that it is indeed tragic that every now and then a scientist of our country has to commit suicide in order to shock the moral conscience of this Government. I think that it is even more tragic that in spite of the fact that a scientist of our country has committed suicide, the moral conscience of this Government just does not move.

Sir, the aftermath of these suicides, I find, is that the great omnibus of the Government moves along the same well-worn paths. To this day, we have no clear idea of whether an institution of this magnitude and age is an autonomous body or not. When it suits the Government they instruct their lawyers to show that it is an autonomous body. But when it does not suit the Government they instruct the lawyers to show that it is not an autonomous body, and ultimately, the judges themselves depending on the evidence produced before them, rule first one way and then the other way.

Sir, as far as autonomous bodies go, we have always charged this Government that the autonomy that it gives to these autonomous bodies is pure eyewash, because it is never autonomous in its real sense. It continues to put a finger into the administration in its day-to-day running ; it continues to influence the hiring of personnel ; it continues to hold tight the purse-strings ; it continues to treat some of the members of the autonomous bodies as a sort of adjunct of the department to which that body may belong. I think that a great deal of this trouble arises from the fact that this Government just cannot behave itself.

Sir, on this particular issue, we have a very delicate problem. We have a delicate problem because, on the one hand, we have a very great scientific institution, which on all accounts, has been doing good work. But we have, on the other hand, a mass majority of the people within that institute who are both totally dissatisfied with their life and totally dissatisfied with their lot in life. And, therefore, we have to think very seriously whether we are going to continue playing this sort of autonomous game to which we invite people. We cry when people leave this country and go abroad and settle abroad and we invite them to come here. We offer jobs and all manner of opportunities. But once they come within the administrative cogwheel, there is nothing but suppression which takes place.

About the green revolution also, if it is at all a revolution, it should have been a scientific revolution : not a revolution of publicity and propaganda. What we have done as far as the green revolution is concer-

[Shri Piloo Mody]

ned is merely scratched at the surface. Yet, we have held it up to the whole world as a green revolution, because we revel in grandiose terms and now we are trying to make it appear as if it was a green miracle of some sort.

A great deal more hard work, a great deal more sweat, a great deal more of research will have to go into this country before our agricultural economy becomes viable, because it is not merely enough that the agricultural economy of this country should merely feed the mouths that we have to feed; but it is necessary that all those who eke out a living out of agriculture in this country get a fair day's wage and a fair day's living and get the profits that arise out of a hard day's work. To that extent, the green revolution has not yet been fulfilled. I visualise that it will take many more years before the agriculturists in this country will become anywhere near as affluent as their urban counterparts.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariaganj): Science alone will not do it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Only science and technology will do it. But socialism will never do it. Only science and technology will do it; socialism will never do it in a hundred years. Take the example of all the countries that you seem to revel in; in not one country has socialism produced food. Do not give me this gup; just listen for a while.. *(Interruptions)*.

A scientific institution cannot be patterned on the basis of a department—secretary, additional secretary, joint secretary, under secretary, deputy secretary, section officer, head clerk, lower division, upper division and so on, all the way upto class IV. You cannot run a scientific institution on this basis.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Lower cannot come before upper.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Vajpayee has some notion about upper and lower which I do not quite understand. You cannot have a hierarchical society in a scientific institute. You have an institute in which you have scientists; each scientist performs his own part; each one gaining his own job satisfaction within the research he is doing and each one is treated by the head of the institute with due deference and knowledge of the contribution that he is making. In my own observation I have known many institutions in which very eminent men of the calibre of Einstein and Oppenheimer have worked sometime as ordinary lecturers and assistant professors, and sometimes as professors and the head of the organisatioa who controlled him, who had administrative control over him had been an ordinary man with mediocre ability but with capacity to manage the men and that man had the good sense to give deference due to the great scientist and listen to him, even though in the hierarchical structure he may not have been anything at all. It is this sort of attitude we have to develop in our research institute. Otherwsie we will end up with the Peter principle, each scientist will be promoted to the level of his own incompetence and we will have no further progress, particularly in the field of science.

A lot has been said about the administrative set up, about selection procedures and about even the brain-drain. But I should like to focus attention on one thing. We have over a period of time become very indifferent and callous to the way in which our citizens react. We here have a scientist who was a man, at best, with a delicately balanced temperament who had to be nurtured in the same way as a little seedling that is to usher in the green revolution. Unless we do that with our people, particularly the ones who have by one means or another acquired talents to push this country forward, unless we recognise that it is only through the efforts and dedicated work of such people that this country will ever make progress, we have not only failed as Government, we have failed as a nation. Therefore, I urge you that in the sacrifice of Dr. Shah, we learn the lesson that bureaucracy, the oldmeans and established practices are not the answer to now-a-day's problems, that we shall have to think afresh and utilise technology and convert ourselves into human beings with a scientific bent of mind and stop shouting slogans, because slogans are not going to take us anywhere.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): It is said that this debate is carried on in the shadow of death, death by suicide, not one or two, but four deaths one after another. This should really alert us to the problems of the young scientists, on whose discoveries depend the progress of our country to a very large extent.

Hon. members who spoke before me had

highlighted the conditions obtaining in some of our scientific institutions. Jawaharlal Nehru, in his vision, thought the foundations of research would be the surest safeguard for the development of our country. But at a time when his vision is coming true it is unfortunate that our scientific organisations become the subject of criticism. I agree with Mr. Mody that the sort of bureaucratic set-up of administration we have now will not at all fit in research centres where development of science and technology take place. It is high time we devoted our attention to the creation of a new pattern of administrative structure where the creative mind of our scientists and scholars would have a better atmosphere and forum for the making creative contribution. I do share in the sorrow of the bereaved families of these scientists. But this pathetic situation or sorrowful background should not blind us to the fact that the contributions of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have really come to the rescue of the Indian people. Prophets of gloom and doom had predicted that by 1972 or 1973 our country would plunge into an abyss of starvation. In a book published in America, *Famine 1975* by Paddock Brothers, it was predicted that in the early seventies most of the developing countries would be victims of famine, that India will be in a hopeless situation and nobody can save this country from famine. It is in this background that this problem will have to be viewed.

The contributions of IARI ICAR under the stewardship of Dr. Swaminathan cannot be forgotten. I wish to highlight this aspect, because although we should share in the sorrow of the bereaved families and of the nation on account of the loss of four scientists and the scientists who are not getting opportunities to show their talents, the paramount task of the nation is to analyse the contributions of our scientists to the development of our country. When we run down the scientists because of some incidents here and there, we are doing a great disservice to the nation. If our Indian nation survives today and if we are able to say loudly that we do not want any more PL 480 imports or foreign aid, and if we have been able to develop the concept of self-reliance, it is largely because of the fact that we have attained self-sufficiency on the food front. When the whole nation owes so much to these scientists, instead of thanking them, if we do harm to the scientific society by indiscriminate remarks we are not fair to the scientists, whose contributions made us self-reliant on the food front.

Therefore, while I would urge that adequate steps should be taken-for that matter, the hon. Minister of Agriculture has already announced that he is constituting a committee to go into the points raised by the late Dr. Shah and, I am sure that the situation will be taken care of by that committee-we should also see that our scientific organisations and institutions should not be made the subject of indiscriminate criticism. If we allow our scientists' names to be tarnished, that will not be a service to the nation. I do not want to make a lengthy speech. I would only say that we certainly have to bestow some thoughts as to how to create circumstances so that the young scientists can work without any disturbance to their work caused by unnecessary bureaucratic interference. In Socialist countries like the Soviet Union the scientists are given higher salaries and they are also given freedom of expressing new and original ideas. Similar conditions should be created here and their salary structure should also be revised.

Therefore, I wish to impress upon the House that while the security and well being of our young scientists should be assured by taken care of by organising new thoughts on the subject we should also ensure the reputation of scientists like Dr. Swaminathan and other eminent scientists of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute ICAR and other organisations. ICAR has won universal recognition for making many contributions by its scientists of international repute. If we in Parliament run them down, I am sure people who are jealous of our country will get a handle to run down our country too. Therefore, let, us be objective in the assessment of the situation. While I fully sympathise with our scientists who work in difficult situations, we have to see at the same time, that adequate encouragement is given to the leading scientists who have helped us in many fields through their dedicated research and scholarship.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Visakhapatnam) : Sir, Shri Vajpayee read out the letter written by Dr. Shah. Therefore, I request that I may be permitted to say a few words about the letter. By reading that letter Shri Vajpayee has appealed to the emotion. I use the word "emotion" advisedly because if he had not read out that letter the discussion would have

[Shri P. V. G. Raju]

been at a higher scientific level, but by reading that letter he has imported emotion into the debate. So, I may also be permitted to say something emotional in the matter.

I would like the hon. Minister to examine why Dr. Shah committed suicide. When a person joins government service he acquires two rights. One is the right to provident fund and the other is the right to gratuity. Provident fund and gratuity go with the service of an officer. Unfortunately, in the matter of these two rights Dr. Shah was not very sober. I use the term "sober" deliberately. I am saying this because, unlike the other officers of government, he refused to give the right of his provident fund and gratuity to his wife. I would not have referred to this but for the fact that Shri Vajpayee read out his letter to the department. Here I feel that I should mention that Dr. Shah was over-emotional in the sense that he did not nominate his wife for provident fund and gratuity which he should have, although, he was slightly over-emotional so far as his official career was concerned.

Then I will refer to another thing which happened before his suicide; For nearly 36 hours before he committed suicide he did not take food in his house. If he was fasting, why was he fasting? May be because Dr. Swaminathan or Dr. Paul did not appoint him for that post. I would not like to go into the details. I personally feel that Dr. Shah was rather an emotional person. Otherwise, he would have nominated his wife for his provident fund and pension. But he nominated his minor children aged 6 or 7 which is not normal.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That shows that he did not expect to die so soon. Why do you say it is emotional?

17 hrs.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: I do not know the definition of "suicide". But, certainly, suicide is emotional. This is what I think. Otherwise, nobody will commit a suicide unless he is emotional.

These are some of the things which I wanted to say. Of course, other Members have said many scientific things. I would like to say, at the same time, that I personnally feel that this Research Institute has done a yeoman's service to India and we should encourage it. Instead of becoming emotional and running it down, I think, this is an occasion for us to be objective in our attitude regarding the death of a scientist.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the sorrowful sentiments which have been expressed by all the hon. Members here at the tragic suicide which has given rise to this discussion.

These tragic suicides, one after the other, serve only one useful purpose that they seem to stimulate public conscience and the conscience of this Parliament to wake up and at least have a discussion on the question of how our scientific community is being treated.

I do not hold to the view that until a suicide of a scientist takes place, we should not bother ourselves about what is happening in the research institutions and laboratories in our country. Nor do I hold to the view that because a suicide has taken place in a particular institution, everything must be wrong with that institiution.

Sir, I have had the privilege, the opportunity, of working on the Sarkar Committee which enquired into the C. S. I. R. We spent about three years over it. We looked into the affairs as far as we could of about 30 to 35 national laboratories and we met. I think, several hundreds of scientists, particularly, young scientists, excellent scientists, who are the pride of our country. From my own experience, I can say that I am not prepared to hold to the view that until a suicide takes place, we should take it for granted that there is no frustrasion, no disappointment, no grievance, amongst scientists nor do I hold to the view that we should go in for any sort of character assassination of individuals.

I have very little time at my disposal at the fag-end of this discussion. A committee is going to be appointed. We have taken that for granted because that is what the Minister has already said. So, let us look to the future. I do not hold any brief for Dr. Swaminathan nor am I prepared to give credence to all manner of accusations hurled against him now. That is not the point at all. Dr. Swaminathan has taken over his present responsibility only very recently. Many of the things which have been referred to took place long before he appeared on the scene. Dr. Swaminathan was one of our colleagues on

the Sarkar Committee. I had occasion to work with him for nearly three years there. I cannot judge his professional work as a scientist because I am a layman in this field. But from what I saw of him at close quarters working in the Committee, particularly, when we were drafting the report, I hold him in the highest esteem. That does not mean that I consider him to be infallible, as none of us is infallible, and cannot be so.

The point is that this matter has been certainly thrown into the lime light because of Dr, Shah's suicide. Let us now consider what are the broad lines of enquiry which are called for by the committee which is proposed to be set up and, I hope, will be set up very soon, and what are some of the glaring maladies which have been brought to light.

17.05 hrs.

[SHRI SEZHIYAN *in the Chair*]

The first question which I do not think any hon. Member has referred to, and I must bring it out, is the question of the tie-up, between the ICAR and the IARI on the one hand and the so-called foreign experts on the other. I want it to be probed into. I am not, on the face of it making any very positive allegation, but I know that a large number of our Indian scientists are very much resentful of the way in which we have made ourselves over-dependent on institutions like the Ford Foundation, the Rockfeller Foundation. Because we get grants from them, in exchange for those grants, all kinds of privileges and powers are being given to foreign experts, the so-called experts—some of them must be half-baked experts, I do not know—who are injected into these organisations to hold important posts, to influence important decisions which are taken and even, we are told, to sit on selection committees. This whole arrangement must be probed into carefully. I think, now at least, when this Government is swearing by the slogan of self-reliance, particularly in the field of food production, we must be very careful to see that, in the name of getting foreign expertise, we do not demoralise our scientists to an extent where in fact we move away from self-reliance and become increasingly dependent on others. I am not going into this matter in detail ; I am posing it as an issue which must come within the terms of reference of this committee which is proposed to be set up.

We know one case of Dr. Richaria, who was the Director of Rice Research Institute, who is alleged to have lost his job only because he had the temerity to disagree with the foreign expert who was working there in close proximity to him or to challenge his decision or opinion. If that is so, I do not consider that to be any better than a suicide ; if he loses his job on that account, how is it any better than suicide ? It is a sort of murder of an Indian scientist.

I do not see why they should sit on selection committees and I would like the Government to be careful to see that under cover of foreign experts so-called experts, no kind of male volent and evil agencies are allowed to operate in our country, because Americans are very frank about this. The Director-General of CIA has said openly that under the guise of various technical experts, they have got their people working in various countries of the world.

I know, in 1965,—Mr. Mody may not know—one of the gentlemen working here, called Williams, when the Indo-Pakistan hostilities broke out, tried to run away across the border into Pakistan taking some of our materials, pulses materials, from the Institute, and actually it was Dr. Swaminathan who, discovering that, gave timely information to the police, and Williams was caught and brought back, for which the American community in this country is rather annoyed.

Another point that I would like to be probed into, not by this Committee, but by a separate inquiry, is : is it or is it not a fact that substandard jute seeds have recently been supplied to Bangladesh ? Please find out if it is true and who is responsible for it. Is there some hand behind it which wants to create bad feelings between our country and Bangladesh ? I have it on the highest authority that only recently in the name of assisting Bangladesh, jute seeds which were sent are substandard jute seeds, and I cannot take it on the face of it that there is nothing behind it.

Now the question is this. For once, Mr. Mody spoke one or two sensible things one of which was that Government (*Interruptions*) is to blame for not clarifying, upto now, what should be the exact status of ICAR. For this nobody else is to blame except the Government. The declaration that it is an autonomous body was made seven or eight years ago. Some

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

legislation was supposed to be brought to give that a proper statutory basis but nothing has been done uptill now. Please tell us 'Why' and what you propose to do, because, whenever there is any trouble over appointments, we are told that it is an autonomous body, so, we cannot interfere because they are responsible for their appointments. When it is a question of overall administration, scientific administration, then we are told that it is a Government Department, and, therefore, there are all these Government Rules and Regulations and 'What can be done ?'

According to the concept we have inherited and according to the Rules we have inherited from the British days, a temporary employee, in the Central Government service, can remain temporary for years together. And are our scientists to be treated as such ? Many scientists are appointed as temporary scientists because there is some opening in a particular project or plan and he is taken on and if he is to be given the status of a temporary appointtee and the temporary appointment to go on for years to come, this kind of things cannot be done. Mr. Mody, for once, you are right. You cannot run the scientific research institutions like Government Departments. It is an impossible thing. I will commend to you the report of the Sarkar Committee. I have no time. At least, we have thought and I don't say we have succeeded, but we tried at least to tackle this problem and make some new type of recommendations with regard to the CSIR. I would request the Government and this Ministry to kindly refer to those and see if there is anything useful which they can borrow.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why refer ? Just ask them to read it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Secondly, I will say the real thing which is required is that there should be a flexible structure. A kind of rigid structure, a rigid inflexible structure of a cadre system, a hierarchical system means absolute death of a scientific research institute. There must be a flexible structure. Had there been a flexible structure in this particular case, I am sure, the two scientists, Dr. Vinod Shah and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, if you go into their histories and their bio-data and their qualifications, there is very little to choose between the two. It is almost like a tie. It is as if one is pitted against the other. It is as if one is competing against the other. This is because of the type of structure we have inherited. If you had flexible structure, it would have been possible to provide and absorb both of them without causing any heart burning or mutual rivalry or jealousy. But, you cannot do it in the present system. Therefore, I suggest that there should be a running pay scale with efficiency bars if you like, but there should be a running pay scale for all the scientists from the lowest to the highest. They should know they can reach the top provided they cross the efficiency bars. I am totally opposed to Mr. Manoharan's idea of an All India Agricultural Service where promotion will be automatic, just as it is in the Government Department. It is not the way in which the scientists are to be evaluated.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That will spell ruin.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Then, Sir, the Heads of Divisions in this ICAR and the IARI enjoy powers and opportunities which are, what shall I say, like those of grand Moghuls. Some decentralisation is necessary within these institutions. I believe Mr. Swaminathan, as Director, did try to at least divest the Directors of some of the powers and distribute them among the Heads of the Divisions, but the Heads of Divisions, unfortunately, did not carry that process further at the next stage. For example, a Head of a Division is in the Grade of Rs. 1300-1600. A Professor is in the Grade of Rs. 1100 –1600, not much difference. Both are very senior people. But, as it is the structure, the Head of the Division, by virtue of his post, has complete control over the budget, the facilities and everything of the project on which the Professor is working..(*Interruptions*) He can help him or he can absolutely finish him off.

So, senior scientists, that is, the Project Leaders like Dr Vinod Shah was, they should get the necessary freedom to operate within their budget and to recruit the personnel for their own project and in exchange for that, of course, they must be held responsible for their own projects. But they must be given that freedom. This is the problem we found in so many of our national laboratories. That is why I am referring to it and somebody has mentioned, I think, it was Mr. Sathe, in the higher posts of Managers and Heads of Divisions, Directors and so on, there should be some fixed tenure. There can be fixed tenure or there can be a system of making them rota-

tional. But there must not be a hierarchy, a rigid hierarchy which cannot be changed or which cannot be moved. Responsibilities as well as opportunities must be shared. They must be shared. Otherwise, this misuse of powers will be very likely.

May I refer briefly to one of the recommendations of the Sarkar Committee just as an example ? I don't know whether you consider it to be anything new. It says :

> "It was pointed out to the Committee by several persons that the existing system of writing annual confidential reports should be drastically altered to make it reflect more objectively the worth of the scientific work of the person concerned. The Committee are of the view that each member of the scientific staff should be asked to write at the end of each year an account of his own work. He should prepare a statement describing the work allotted to him during the course of the year and the work actually done by him. His immediate superior should add his comments whether the account given is correct and give his opinion as to the value of the work done. A reviewing officer, higher than the immediate superior, should make the final evaluation. In the event of disagreement on facts between the person concerned and his immediate superior, the reviewing officer should call a meeting to discuss the matter jointly with both and arrive at his own decision. A copy of the report in full should be made available to the person concerned while the original should be retained as record in the office. In fact it should not be called a confidential report but an assessment report or an evaluation report because secrecy is demoralising to the scientist and leaves room for the superior to write a non-objective report."

This is the type of thing that we have tried to do and I hope you would try to benefit from this. Sir, I wish to finish in a minute. You should try to apply similar types of methods here.

Then, Sir, I am told there is no staff council there. There is no staff council at this institute. There is no grievance machinery. The Sarkar Committee has tried to provide for these. After all, if the people have some grievance whom are they to go to ? Who will hear the grievance unless there is some sort of established recognised machinery ? You don't allow trade union there under the Trade Union Act. There are only scientists workers Associations. But many directors and heads don't want to recognise them, they don't want to talk to them. They have a contemptuous attitude and hostile attitude towards them. There must be a recognised grievances machinery and a staff council must be set up.

It has been brought to my notice that the condition of housing of the scientists there is very pathetic, particularly here on the campus of Pusa, you find, it is a lovely place with wide open space and beautiful trees and all that, but have you tried to find out how many people have been housed ? You find that the majority of the scientists, particularly in the middle and lower categories are not provided with housing facilities. Most of them are living in one room places that they have taken on rent and they are being fleeced by the landlords, rackrenting is going on. Half his income is going out almost in rents. How do you expect people who are engaged in valuable scientific research to devote their mind to their work when they are having to suffer like this ? Why has the Government not done anything about it ? Cannot we have a housing project for the scientists ? We are talking of housing project for so many people Quite rightly. But scientists, as somebody said, have to be nurtured. They are the treasure, the prize of our community, they are the people who can make this country go forward out of the backward condition in which it is who can lead the country towards self reliance, if anybody can, and they have to be prized and treasured and they have to be guarded as the apple of our eye. They must be provided with housing and with other amenities. Why should only MPs alone enjoy the amenities which are denied to scientists ? I would like to know that. For what reason ?

Therefore, Sir, I hope this Committee which is going to be set up will go into all these matters, particularly the decentralisation of powers, how far it can be done, what structure should be set up, how merit promotion is to be done, how job evaluation has to be done, grievances machinery, how selection committees are to be set up, etc. All this must be done. There must be no room for any justified grievance and frustration on the part of the scientist. I hope this Committee will be set up very soon. I am not particularly enamoured from my own experience with the idea that we must necessarily have a

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

large number of MPs on that Committee. Our Sarkar Committee had a large number of MPs on it. They are all valuable and trusted colleagues. But this is a subject in which they were as ignorant or more ignorant or less ignorant than I am. I include myself in that. In the CSIR we found there was a whole field of inquiry on which we could do nothing, we could discuss nothing, because we could understand nothing. We had to see that those 4 or 5 scientists who were members of the Committee should be constituted into a separate group or sub-committee and all these subjects should be dealt with by them and they should submit a report to the whole committee and, as was inevitable, we more or less agreed with everything that they said because we had no better knowledge to suggest anything. So, I am not saying that MPs should be ruled out. I think perhaps after what has happened the scientists themselves would like that there should be some public men associated with it. But I think outside scientists who are not directly connected with the institutions must also be there. There should be a properly balanced team which should comprise this Committee and they should go into the matter as soon as possible, and the terms of reference should be made sufficiently wide so that they can examine all aspects of it. Then only perhaps we may do justice—I do not know whether we shall be able to do—in the future to other young scientists who may not have to suffer the same fate as Dr. Shah.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I fully agree with my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta who has said that the amenities and facilities to the young scientists should be increased and we should not take them into narrow political corridors or make them subject to the bureaucratic methods.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee who initiated the discussion has already narrated the story which led to the sad suicide of Dr. Shah. Of course, there were suicides even before, but I consider the suicide of Dr. Joseph much more serious. Dr. Joseph committed suicide due to poverty. It was poverty which forced him to commit suicide. Government had failed to give him more facilities, to enable him to earn his own bread and to feed his wife and children. But, unfortunately we parliamentarians and the public were unable to go into the matter deeply when Dr. Joseph committed suicide. Now we are only thinking of the frustration or humiliation suffered by Dr. Shah.

I do want the House to consider that the ICAR had done great service to the country. We are having research activities in so many fields. We are having research activities in the agriculture, medicine and in space field. But except in the agricultural field, we cannot say much about research in other fields. In the space research or medical research or industrial research we have not made such significant progress as we have made in the agricultural field.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is not necessary to make such comparisons, and bring down the scientists in the other fields.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is in the field of agricultural research that we have made significant contributions, and in fact, our green revolution is the result of those research activities. So it is necessary to project the importance of ICAR.

My hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta had referred to the arrest of the American scientist working here when he was fleeing to Pakistan. These are all things contributing to the situation that annoyed certain people of Public Law. For the last two years, there has been a consistent attack mounted against the ICAR from different corners. So, I would submit that we cannot judge the ICAR on the basis of a single incident.

Anyhow, we have to think about what has to be done in the future. We have to think of the scientists of the country in such a way that they would be dealt with in such a way that they can concentrate their energies on scientific activities. The Government must provide them more facilities and amenities. But unfortunately, I have to say with great regret that the entire scientific community of the country has divided itself into different groups fighting with each other for their own positions. They are more concerned with these things than with research activities. That is the whole pity of this country.

I know that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee never makes any false allegations. But unfortunately I have to disagree with him on this occasion. I am sure he will agree with me that every scientific achievement is subject to debate; it has always to be debated in different forums by the intellectuals and the

scientists, and it will be disputed also on many an occasion. So, we cannot come to any judgment at once. So, we cannot say that the different claims made by the different scientists are bogus. So, I have to disagree with him on this point.

Unfortunately, the names of Mr. Menon and others have been dragged in the other House, and different persons have been singled out and attacked. I know some of them personally, and I would like to take this forum to express my own feelings on this occasion.

One hon. Member has asked whether the secretary of the ICAR is a scientist. No, he is not a scientist. Shri T. N. Kaul was the secretary of the ICAR; he was not a scientist; he was not a doctor also. With regard to Mr. Menon, I just like to quote one paragraph from the report of the Issac Commission, the one-man commission constituted by the Government of Kerala to inquire into allegations regarding the Kerala Agricultural University.

The Secretary of the ICAR has been summoned four times to Kerala by the Commission. He had to go to Kerala. Otherwise, the court could say he was not respecting the court. I quote from what the Commission said:

> "I record my gratitude to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, and its very able and energeitc Secretary, Shri K.P.A. Menon, for all the assistance that I have derived from them. The ICAR had been good enough to arrange my visit of the agricultural universities and other allied institutions. Shri K.P.A. Menon, in the midst of his heavy official work, spared time and accompanied me while visiting some of the universities and institutions. He inspected the lands at and around Mannuthy with a team of experts and furnished a joint report, expressing their views regarding the nature and extent of the land required for the Agricultural University and the selection of a proper campus site. He evinced great interest in the establishment of the Agricultural University in this State; and I have received invaluable assistance from him in my work."

This is the comment by Justice Issac of the Kerala High Court. I hope my friend will correct himself about the doubt he mentioned about this matter.

I am not taking any more time. I am concluding by saying that I agree with Shri Indrajit Gupta in his suggestion regarding the future set-up of the scientific institutions including the ICAR.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Dr. Vinod Shah's death this is the fourth case of suicide by scientists working under the ICAR because of frustration, because of dissatisfaction over the denial of opportunities for promotion.

In today's newspapers also, there is one case mentioned. It has appeared in the *Indian Express* of today. It says that Mr. T. S. Raman, a biochemist in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, has sent a telegram to the Prime Minister today—that is, on the 24th—urging her to "intervene immediately" in the affairs of the IARI. Copies of the telegram have been also sent to the Union Agriculture Minister and to Dr. Swaminathan, the Director-General of the IARI. In the telegram he has said that he is "being persecuted and made desperate. Under intolerable mental strain. Intervene immediately." This is the telegram.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is he also going to commit suicide?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The Government should take care so that he would not commit suicide. This is also another case. This scientist is also Joint Secretary of the IARI unit of the Association of Scientific Workers of India, which published the Young Scientist Bulletin last year, in which certain claims of the institute were challenged in an article: 'Agricultural Research—Claims versus Reality'. This has appeared in the *Indian Express* today.

Sir, there are general complaints that promotions are made on considerations not of merit. There are examples. Some of the heads of the departments are selected by the Selection Committee not belonging to the concerned disciplines. Then, the question is, how they can appreciate the research work done by scientists working under those people.

I am giving one example. The head of the Agronomy Department who has got a lift after superseding the claim of others is basically a plant physiology man. And we know that Dr. Khurana's request for a junior posi-

[Shri K. S. Chavda]
tion was turned down by the institution. But when he got international recognition in the United States of America and when he got the Nobel Prize, then they repented the loss.

I would like to read one more news item which appeared in the *Evening News* of Friday, May 12, 1972 in which it is mentioned how they choose the men. It is by a Selection Committee. A Selection Committee is set up by the ICAR, and the Chairman of the Selection Committee is appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the Director-General of the ICAR.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : We are not the selection Committee for the Member to argue anybody's case !

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : I am giving the facts and it is for the Government to reply I am holding no brief for anybody. There is a question here : "Can a non-scientist hold a senior post, essentially meant for a scientst ? Yes, at least in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research." Then that paper gives the example. The Council needed a person to fill the post of a research officer (planning) and without bothering about selection rules, the Council authorities promoted a section officer to officiate in that position and he was allowed to continue for over 1½ years. He gives another example, but I shall not take the time of the House in giving more examples.

Dr Shah's letter says something regarding the Director-General, regarding appointments and promotions and so on It is for the Minister to reply whether it is a fact or not. The letter says : the Director of the Director General seldom likes to hear complaints against the heads of departments or officers ; mediocre people are recruited in preference to candidates with experience, energy and drive merely because they have the tact to keep the higher officials close to them by fair or foul means. He further says : a person with ideals is always victimised when it comes to promotion or employment. Even their achievements shown in their reports, the contributions made and their programmes of future work were changed so that they do not appear outstanding. That is the position of the ICAR. Therefore, I rise to support the motion that the Government should appoint a committee to enquire into the working of the ICAR and IARI, the service conditions, recruitment, promotions, and so on.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Nahata—not speaking ; Shri Unnikrishnan.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : All from Kerala ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : I thought that Kerala was as much a part of India as U.P. or M.P. and it does not lie in the mouth of Shri Vajapyee to say this ; at least I did not expect a respected leader like him to say so.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What have I said.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : All from Kerala . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It it a statement of fact.

AN HON. MEMBER : He said in a light vein . . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : The unfortunate suicide of a very promising scientist has led to a debate on the functioning of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and its subsidiary organisation the IARI in both Houses of Parliament. It has generated a lot of interest in the Press and among the public. All deaths, as John Donne said, are a loss because "it diminishes humanity". Death is tragic, suicides are the more so because it makes you think about the compulsions and inner urges of human mind. When Marylyn Monroe, the noted American film star committed suicide years ago, it made many of us think about the value system of the United States of America and its society. But the Parliament of a country which ought to be concerned with institutional framework and policy cannot be allowed to be swept of its feet by sentimentality ; there is a lot of cheap sentimentality in this country and I am sure at least Mr. Vajpayee will agree with me that it is not part of Bharatiya Sanskriti. Manliness was part of Bharatiya Sanskriti To judge all issues on a sentimental basis results in complete loss of perspective and it does not befit the Parliament of this country. Unfortunately, this is what has been going on during the debate about the ICAR, both here and outside. This is going on not only inside the House but also outside in the press and among the public.

But, unfortunately, the debate has provided more froth than substance. During the

last few years, if there has been a single achievement on the Indian economic front and on our developmental front, it has been on the agricultural front. I concede the benefits and achievements of green revolution. I am one of the sharpest critics of the green revolution because of its social costs and the social tensions it has generated in the Indian village scene. But that is not to deny the contribution made by our agricultural scientists. If there are certain social mal-adjustments which have come up as a result of the green revolution, it has to be remedied elsewhere and that is the duty of the Parliament and the policymakers to remedy them. But the blame should not go to the poor scientists of ICAR. They have done a tremendous service for the country and to a certain extent even helped us to win the war because it made us a viable entity at a critical juncture of our history.

Dr. Austin, my friend, referred to 'Famine-1975'. There were many prophets of doom who said that India would collapse under the weight of famine. There were some friends here who felt in this manner and some of us even felt so. But, more than that, the United States of America, their mass media and their scientists felt so. That was the importance of Dr. Austin's quotations from Paddock Brothers book "Famine-1975." Except for a very few like Norman Borlaug, generally the tendency among the Americans have been to run down the contribution of Indian scientists. I am so sorry that some Members and some Indians should have also joined this and tried to decry Dr. Swaminathan and his eminent team of colleagues. The whole point is that under the guidance of Dr. Swaminathan, Dr. Pal and other officials of ICAR, they have been able to give a positive re-orientation to our agricultural effort. It is not their duty to concern themselves with the policy framework of development and distributive justice. It is the business of the Government of India, the political leadership and this Parliament. It is not the business of the ICAR and its officials. If we have failed on those fronts, we have to remedy them and we shall soon remedy them.

Sir, there have been some references also about Dr. Swaminathan. I felt it was very tragic. Dr. Swaminathan is not where he is today because he happens to be the son-in-law of somebody or he has married somebody. He is there because of his own eminent contributions which have not only been acclaimed in the Western world but also in the Socialist world including the Czechoslovakian and Soviet Academy of Sciences. It is such a scientist, because somebody somewhere unfortunately committed suicide, is being pillorised and this is what I referred to earlier as complete loss of perspective.

Sir, unfortunately, there are disgruntled scientists in this country just as there are disgruntled politicians or just as there are disgruntled elements in other sections of society. But are we to be guided by those disgruntled sections ? If you say that there are genuine reasons for this, they must be solved, I agree with that-but we should not be guided by them. This is, unfortunately, what has been going on.

I want to know specifically about an association which parades itself as the Association of Scientific Workers. Of course, it had even the blessings of Jawaharlal Nehru at one time but now it consists of complete nincompoops who have not contributed anything worthwhile to the Indian agricultural effort. Many of their leaders have not even written a paper during the last ten-fifteen years.

I also want to know, while they have also gone to many friends of mine, whether they are bringing out an organ called 'Young Scientist', which some time ago came out with charges against Dr. Swaminathan, Shri Menon and everybody. There was also an interesting gentleman called Ahuja who was a part of this and suddenly he disappeared and I understand with reliable authority that he has been later found to be a CIA agent. I want the Government to tell me, is this a fact ? What was Ahuja doing with Kathawate and other groups of disgruntled scientists and association of scientific workers ? Every member of the association of scientific workers disowned responsibility for this article and said, "we have nothing to do with this association or allegation." I want to know what is Ahuja's role in this.

That the whole problem of promotion, selection, etc. in ICAR has to be reviewed afresh, I am glad an opportunity has arisen to do so As Mr. Piloo Mody pointed out, we are bound by the hierarchical system. More than in any other country, there is a basic element of inequality and hierarchy involved in our society. In any society it is bad, but more so in our society. As Mr. Sathe pointed out, we think in terms of Secretary to Class IV. There are separate houses for Secretaries,

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

Class IV and for everybody, based not on his contribution to society or his social achievement, but based on inequality. This problem cannot be solved by Swaminathans or Menons. It will again have to be solved by policy-makers and Government. Even the Indian social milieu is inhospitable to scientific temper, because our social milieu has respect for *babas, vibhutis,* etc. Unless we change the whole set-up and attack the root of the problem, we are not going to solve it by attacking some scientists or some officials or ICAR or any part of Government. Modern scientific research work is organised by effective teams. Team work plays the most crucial role. That alone can produce scientific results. That has been the experience of the western world as well as the socialist world. Selection and evaluation of performance will have to be based on what I would call non-hierarchical basis. Why should there be a head of a division? There can be somebody who can guide research and he can get any amount, Rs. 2000 or 2500. But there must be a new approach to the whole problem, instead of giving room for scientists like Dr. Shah to commit suicide, because he was not chosen for xyz post. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was considered to be very good by the committee. So was Dr. Shah, but there was room for only one. Our whole approach to the problem of scientific personnel is absurd and wrong. It can only be done by the policy-makers. There is no point in attacking any of these unfortunate gentlemen. It is unfortunate but very interesting to find that a large number of assorted individuals and groups have come forward to attack ICAR and the Ministry of Agriculture. It includes politicians of the right. Normally they have never shared anything with pseudo-radicals, but as far as this attack is concerned, they are on the same side as also the disgruntled scientists, those who have not contributed anything and still MPs keep on writing letters asking that they should be given promotions even though they have not done anything during the last 15 years except to run down this or that scientist. This unfortunate politics of the scientists has to be ended, just as the scientific work of the politicians will have to be ended! We are not the people to decide in this House about protein content or molecular biology. That must be left to the scientists. This task cannot be taken over by my colleagues in Parliament or political parties. What we can give them is a positive policy frame-work as well as a genuine concern for the scientists and his work. I am sure with this changed emphasis, the minister will be kind enough to institute a probe into the whole thing and I am sure once again ICAR will be able to make its contribution to national well being, just as any other scientific body.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, may I raise a discordant note to the trend of this debate. While I do not want that an idea should go round that this Parliament glorifies the case of a suicide, at the same time, I do not want that the idea should to go round that this Parliament completely brushed aside a very serious case of suicide by an eminent scientist.

ICAR has done very good work and has contributed to the self-sufficiency of foodgrains in this country. It has many glories to its credit and it should be given credit when it deserves it. At the same time, in its administration if certain things have cropped up which deserve to be criticised, and this criticism is not being made fairly in a democratic set up, I think this Parliament does not do its duty towards the country. This sort of criticism at times against a scientific institution which has grown to a very big organisation in our country, whether it is a corporation or an autonomous body, is good. Certain things have been found out which require to be clarified. This spring cleaning is certainly good in a democratic set up.

I would like to point out certain things in regard to those appointments that have become responsible for the death of the scientist. I am afraid, I will have to mention the names of some scientists because Dr. Shah in his letter referred to the names of certain persons, and that letter was quoted here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): That is because Shri Mahapatra is not promoted. Remember this person is a gold medalist.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: The person who is holding the post of head of the department of Agronomy does not hold any degree in agronomy. He is really a B. Sc. in Agriculture.

There are certain points that are to be clarified in this House. It is not a question of a particular individual. If a particular individual becomes a cog in the machinery,

and that creates this situation, then certainly we have to criticise that machinery. It is not a question of Dr. Dey. I am stating certain facts which have become responsible for the present state of affairs in the ICAR. This gentleman was first appointed as Professor of Agronomy, superseding two seniors who were highly qualified in the subject, namely Dr. Mahapatra and Dr. Dastani.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would suggest that to the extent possible he can avoid names and give designations.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, how can you prevent him from mentioning names ? When Dr. Swaminathan was praised to the skies the Chairman did not object. So, how can there be any objection when they are criticised ?

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : We are discussing a personality. He is mentioning Dr. Swaminathan and Dr. Shah. We should think what we should do about it. We must make an inquiry.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK : The first shock to Dr. Shah was when he was superseded by some person who was less qualified than himself was appointed as Professor on an *ad hoc* basis. Another thing was that this professorship was not advertised during the period when he held his professorship and he was confirmed in the post. To the post of no other head of the department has a person been appointed on an *ad hoc* basis, and that too he has been made permanent in the post. This has become an exception only in the case of this gentleman.

After the death of Dr. Bains, this gentleman was again promoted to the post of Head of Agronomy and he was appointed on an *ad hoc* basis. This was the second shock to Dr. Shah. This gentleman was junior to Dr. Shah and yet he had now become the Head of the Department. After some time the post was advertised and the qualifications required were mainly two. One was a doctorate in Agronomy, relaxable to M. Sc, degree or equivalent postgraduate qualification in the case of candidates of exceptionally distinguished record of productive research.

(2) 10 years experience in Agronomy as evidenced by published work.

This gentleman—I am not taking his name—had neither of these two qualifications. The then Secretary of Agriculture, Shri T. P. Singh, I understand, advised the I. C. A. R. not to call this gentleman for interview as he did not possess the essential qualifications required. But he was called for interview. The Government may say that he might have been wrongly called for interview, but the Selection Board selected him. While no wrong can justify the right, even the constitution of the Selection Board was defective. For the post of the head of the Department of Agronomy, an expert in Agronomy should have been called from outside. No Agronomy expert was called from outside. Instead, those who were called were Plant Physiologists. As the Plant Physiologists are birds of the same feather, as this particular gentleman, he was selected. So, he was selected while two gentlemen who senior to him and head and shoulder above him in terms of a brilliant academic career and qualifications in Agronomy were left to their fate.

This was the second shock to Dr. Shah who found his junior not only superseding him but all the senior people in the Agronomy Department to sit at the head. So, when he was appointed to this post, the professorship post fell vacant and, in the Selection Board, Dr. Dey, a junior who worked under Dr. Shah sat in judgment over his qualifications. He was the departmental head and had a big say in the selection and he selected a Plant Physiologist, not an Agronomist. This was the last straw on the camel's back as a result of which he committed suicide.

The whole chain of appointments has become a subject of controversy. We are not going to defame any particular person. There are many prominent persons in this Department who have contributed highly to agricultural science in this country. We must certainly praise them and whatever is due to them must be given to them. This country must have great regard for the scientists. But it does not mean that when there are certain defects in the administrative set-up, if there are certain cases of nepotism, we should excuse this matter.

There are other irregularities which I would like to point out. I have a painful duty of doing this. In the I. C. A. R., there is an undermatric who has become a Class I officer in the welfare Section. There is one who is the Chief Photo Officer without any officer under him. A Geologist has got into this organisation as a senior agricultural scientist and now he is in-charge of foreign aid. Fellowships are distributed at will and not to the deserving candidates.

[Shri J. B. Patnaik]

There are many instances of alleged promotions. What I say is that we should not ignore these cases of omissions and commissions. Therefore, the Government should appoint a special committee of enquiry. Of course, the Government has appointed a special committee. I am thankful to the hon. Minister that he is now trying to enquire into the whole set-up. But what I mean to say is, to go into the circumstances of this special case of suicide, there should be a high-powered commission with a person of a status of a High Court judge to go into the whole circumstances of the suicide and suggest remedies and these remedies should be carried out by the Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I only request you that when the Minister replies, let him also reply whether in the matter of one promotion, a Minister of the Council of Ministers also wanted to influence Dr. Swaminathan to promote that gentleman and, because he was not promoted, he also incurred the displeasure of that Minister.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, पार्लमेंट मे बहस चल रही थी कि देश में जो प्रतिभाशाली लोग है, जो वैज्ञानिक हैं या जो सरस्वती के पुत्र है जिनके द्वारा इस देश का उत्थान हो सकता है उन लोगों के साथ कोई अन्याय न हो। इसमें सवाल जांच का है, हमे किसी की प्रशसा नही करनी है कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया, उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया। सवाल यह है कि आपके विभाग मे, कृषि अनुसधान संस्थान की व्यवस्था में ऐसे क्या कारण थे जिनकी वजह से एक प्रतिभाशाली वैज्ञानिक निराश और कुंठित हो कर इस ससार से उठ गया। हमें इसी बात की जांच करनी है । हम नहीं कहते कि हिन्दुस्तान मे किस प्रकार के लोग पैदा होते हैं, जो प्रतिभाशाली लोग है उनको पूरा अवसर दिया जाये । राजनीतिज्ञ किसकी वकालत करते है यह भी यहा पर कोई सवाल नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर अगर कोई वैज्ञानिक बढ़ना चाहता है तो उसकी प्रगति होनी चाहिये, कोई प्रतिभाशाली वैज्ञानिक है तो उस का उत्थान होना चाहिये जिससे देश का भी उत्थान हो। हमने देखा है कि 1969 के अन्दर लोगों ने यह आवाज उठायी थी कि हमारे चयन में अव्यवस्था है, निराशा है, और इस के बाद मृत्यु हो गयी। उसके बाद भी आवाज उठायी थी कि इस अव्यवस्था में हमें कुछ परिवर्तन लाना चाहिये।

सवाल देखने का यह है कि भारत में हर साल 29,000 के करीब आत्म हत्यायें होती है, 20 6 प्रतिशत आत्म हत्यायें होती है, जिसका मतलब है कि कुछ सामाजिक व्यवस्था खराब है। आज अगर उड़ीसा के बारे में कोई कहता है या दक्षिण वाले कहते हैं तो सवाल यह है कि वैज्ञानिकों को पूरा अवसर दिया जाना चाहिये अपनी उन्नति करने का तभी देश भी आगे बढ़ेगा। यह न हो कि भारत में बैंड बजाने वाले और तम्बू टांगने वाले हो जायें । वैज्ञानिकों को अनुसधान की पूरी स्वतन्त्रता होनी चाहिये।

मैं आत्म हत्या को अच्छा नहीं समझता। यह कमजोरी है । लेकिन साथ ही यह एक चुनौती है कि हमारी व्यवस्था में कही कमजोरी है जिस को सुधारने के लिये जांच करानी चाहिये। जब डा० शाह की 4, 5 मई को मृत्यु हुई तो अखबारों ने हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया और हम ने सोचा कि देश में जो वैज्ञानिक हैं या प्रतिभाशाली वैज्ञानिक है वे ऊपर आयें और उनके उत्थान में यह छोटी मोटी बातें बाधायें पैदा न करें। हम यह न कहें। कि यह अच्छा हैं और वह बुरा है। जब प्रस्ताव इस बात पर सीमित हो गया कि हमें जांच करनी चाहिये कि व्यवस्था में खराबी हैं या नहीं, तब हमें अपने को उन्हीं बातों तक सीमित रखना चाहिये, क्योंकि सवाल यह नहीं था कि कौन साइंटिस्ट अच्छा है। किसी ने एक की तारीफ के पुल बांध दिये तो दूसरे ने उसकी बुराई की, यह नहीं होना चाहिये। यह प्रस्ताव इतना था कि हिन्दुस्तान में अपने देश के विकास के लिये प्रतिभाशाली जो लोग हैं उनको राजनीतिज्ञ लोग अपने तरीकों से अपने नीचे न बना लें । इसलिये औटोनामस इंस्टीट्यूशन्स में वैज्ञानिक अपना विकास कर सकें और हमको उनके दायरे में

नहीं आना चाहिये । कभी कभी राजनीतिक हर जगह टांग अड़ाते हैं । लेकिन साथ ही मैं इस मत का हूं कि वैज्ञानिक को भी इतना कमजोर नहीं होना चाहिये । स्थितियों का, निराशा का डट कर मुकाबला करना चाहिये । अगर वह समझता है कि आत्म हत्या करने से देश सुधर सकता है तो गलत है देश के वैज्ञानिकों को चाहिये कि स्थिति का मुकाबला करें, और जो देश की सेवा करना चाहते हैं, जो ऊंचे दर्जे के वैज्ञानिक हैं उनको अपने अन्दर निराशा नहीं आने देनी चाहिये, क्योंकि लड़ना ही जिन्दगी है, मुसीबतों का नाम ही जिन्दगी है और कठिनाइयों से लड़ना चाहिये ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I think, it would be extremely unfortunate if an impression is carried either in this House or outside that this debate on the tragic death of one of our promising scientists is meant to run down our scientific community or in any way to denigrate them. On the contrary, we should say that it is with a view to uphold their dignity, their research initiative and their intellectual freedom, unfettered, so that they can have the pleasure of creative research and creative work, that these discussions are being held here. To me, the tragic death of Dr. Shah is a sensitive Instance of martyrdom for science. I should go a step more. I consider it as a very delicate case of self-immolation of a young scientist for the cause of science, for upholding the ideals of science and also for the scientific researchers.

18 hrs.

He was not a sort of melancholic personality that he committed suicide. It cannot be considered as a pathological case of melancholia. Even before his death, even upto the last moment, he maintained his dignity, calmness and composed balance. That would be evident from the letter he had written to Dr. Swaminathan. He said :

> "I think it will go in the annals of the scientific research that a scientist has sacrificed his life so that other scientists of his calibre, of his position, can have the freedom of doing scientific work in a creative manner."

He wrote :

> "I think time has come again that a scientist will have to sacrifice his life in disgust so that other scientists may get proper treatment. I have one request to make to you...."

Please note the noble sentiment expressed by him. He said :

> "Kindly guard the interests of persons dedicated to scientific work."

This is the kind of the noble sentiment expressed by him.

I would have been happy if the Minister in his reply in the Rajya Sabha would not have mentioned about the payscale Dr. Shah would have enjoyed if he was appointed a Professor. I do not know whether it is known to the Minister that he comes from a very wealthy family that if he had chosen the profession of his family, he would have been one of the men of rich community, many in this country would have perhaps envied. He had no economic motive behind his self immolation. The question of whether he got the post of a Professor or not was secondary to him ; it was the urge of a scientist to become more creative, to become more purposeful was his principal ideal. Failure of this ideal agonised him from within his soul.

I would also have been very happy if the quetion of appropriateness of appointment of Dr. Rajendra Prasad was not justified by the Minister. It is a matter to be judged and investigated, if you really want to enquire into the whole matter.

In his letter, although it has been already read out by other members, yet I want to reiterate a single sentence of that letter was written by him. In that letter he said :

> "Personal ideas will always by victimised whenever it comes to promotion or getting employment."

This has to be underlined. He further wrote "Even their achievement reports, the contribution made by the section as well as the programme of future work were changed so that they do not appear outstanding. Administrative bottlenecks are so many and so humiliating." Really, by his death, by his sacrifice, he has highlighted the whole problem of young promising scientists. He has mentioned not only the bottlenecks, he has also accused the scientists of underrating, even changing the bio-data of a scientist, the creative of activities, his statistics and even the figures of a scientist. I do not know in a scientific world a greater accusation can be made than tampering with the data,

[Shri Samar Guha]
figures and conclusions of a scientific research work.

I have innumerable allegations from the Institute about which we are discussing here. Many outstanding scientists came, many young professors came to see me. Many young researchers also came to me. I ask the Minister concerned one question. Why so many scientists, why so many young researchers should come to us ? There must be something wrong. It may be they are feeling that they are bound by certain rules, they cannot freely give expression to their grievances, and this tragic occasion has given them an opportunity to speak out frankly to some Members of Parliament.

I do not want to enumerate the charges against the Director or the Deputy Director or the Secretary of that Institute. But there are allegations, innumerable allegations, of preferential promotion, of favoured selection, of favouritism and nepotism, of mal-administration of worst type. Even some reports have come to me of moral turpitude against some of those who are in charge of certain sections. I do not say these allegations are true ; I do not say these are wrong. But I only want to say this. Here is the case of the death of a person, the sacrifice of a scientist, the martyrdom of a young promising scientist. It is the national duty, it is the duty of your conscience if you have any conscience, to see that the whole matter should be probed into and should be investigated, not only thoroughly, but impartially, without any prejudice, with no other consideration but achieving freedom for science. His intellectual initiative should not be hampered. The scientist must have the feeling that he can create something, that he can have the joy of that creativity. That is the main consideration for a true scientist. I have many allegations that eminent scientists were not given proper places here, they have to go outside, there are instances of brain drain and persons going abroad and getting eminent posts there, but I am not going into that aspect now.

I am extremely sorry that an impression is being created that Mr. Swaminathan or Mr. Menon belongs to certain territorial area, and therefore they are some how maleficially involved. There is another person, Dr. P. K. Paul who belongs to other State. Dr. Swaminathan gave him many undue extensions of service. Do you think I will not say that because I belong to certain territory to which Dr. Paul also belongs ? There are grievances against Dr. Paul also. I was told about some kind of trio. Dr. Swaminathan, Dr. Paul and Dr. Menon ruling our IARI. I don't know ; it may be wrong or may be right. But I request you to go through the whole allegations, the whole grievances so that the whole project of scientific research may be set right.

I have been a humble student of science and I was a research student of a very eminent scientist. Dr. J. C. Ghosh. I did some research work also I should say, Dr. Swaminathan undoubtedly is an eminent scientist, one of the rare eminent scientists in India. But Sir, a scientist is like an artist or a philosopher. He is sensitive, he is delicate, he is inwardly creative. He is by nature shy of publicity. But unfortunately Dr. Swaminathan has excelled the politician in his craze for press. An applied scientist should never go to the press or radio before his results are verified in the field or tested adequately. What has he done, Sir ? For Sharbati Sonora he has claimed 16.3 per cent protein content and 3 per cent lysine content. If it is so, it is unique achievement. Immediately he goes to the press ; he goes to to the radio and on the basis of that he got the Magsaysay Award. I don't want to quote because Mr. Manoharan has already dealt with it. But Sir, I am extremely sorry, I feel unhappy, in theoretical science it happened that a research work of the day, a finding or conclusion may change after 10 years. On theoretical science that conclusion or that research may be challenged or could be completely rejected. But in applied science, it never happens. Agronomy is an applied science. Without testing the research findings in the field and also in the other national laboratories, he should not have publicised the results. This result has been challenged by an eminent scientist like Dr. Norman Borlaugh of Mexico, who is a Nobel-Laureate in agronomy and who is the Director of the Maize Centre in Mexico. Is it something not very commendable on our part when it is said by him that these results were not borne out by experimental data or field test ? But that has happened.

It may be that it has happened because a scientific director does not really do all the research work by his own hand. He has a circle of researchers, and they provide him with the data and on the basis of these data he derives conclusions. It may be that certain

researchers around him, some orbit of researchers around him may have developed some kind of flattery and provided him with wrong data and on the basis of the wrong data, he may have arrived at a wrong conclusion. But that should not have happened. That is why I say that an applied scientist should not rush to the press without making field experiments.

The whole crux of the problem has been very nicely put by Shri Indrajit Gupta. The issue is one of the principles and systems, promotion and selection. Are the Government going to set out some principles and definite rules, independent of the authority of certain institutions, so that no personal flattery, no prejudice, no closeness, no regional consideration or any other except scientific merit alone ould prevail ? That can be achieved only if an independent authority is allowed to make a choice or make a selection or promotion.

The second problem, where also I agree with Shri Indrajit Gupta, is how to coordinate the different pieces of research and how to run the administration properly without authoritarian control of a hierarchy. Today, there is a lot of grievances against the administration of the institute which we are discussing.

Let the sacrifice, martyrdom and self-immolation by a brilliant scientist, a young promising scientist who had the whole life before him, who had before him his family, his wife, children and everything, but who was inwardly so much agonised, who was inwardly so much upset that he forgot his family and his wife and his children that he sacrificed his life, move us to positive action. Consider the noble sentiment that he has expressed in his last letter while bidding goodbye to Dr. Swaminathan, namely 'Guard the honour, dignity and the future of dedicated scientists'.

I would appeal to Government to institute a real inquiry committee with eminent scientists, a few Members of Parliament and if possible a few international scientists also, so that in future no young scientist feels that he is in any way gagged but he feels that he has unfettered freedom in his creative activity and in his research work.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : I share the grief and the concern which has been expressed by the entire House over the circumstances under which this tragedy of cutting short the life of a scientist has taken place in our country. It is a matter about which I know every Member of the House feels very seriously, and they want to discuss this matter not because a suicide has taken place or a life has been lost but because they want to see that something should be done so that in future these things may not recur and the scientists may be allowed to do their work unhampered in future.

Now, a number of questions have been raised, but I compliment the Members of this House that they have avoided bitterness, and have considered the subject not subjectively but rather they have gone into it objectively, and have given many suggestions in this respect, I have taken notes of the various suggestions, and whatever can be done by the Ministry in implementing them will necessarily be done.

The only point which requires consideration here is : what are the implications of the suicide committed by Shah ? What are the implications of the letter left by him ? These are important matters which require consideration. That is why I thought that the best thing would be that instead of one or two persons forming judgment, all these matters should be referred to a Committee so that the matter may come in its true perspective before us and we may take correct decisions on the matter.

Sir, I would not like to go into the details of this letter, but if the hon. Members will be pleased to look at it, they will find that three main points have been raised by Dr. Shah in his letter. One is, whether the system of recruitment requires a second look. That is a matter which he has raised in his letter. The second matter he has raised is that there is some research of a doubtful nature and that is given prominence whithout its being proved : whether it is a fact or not. The third is that the supervision done by the head of the division is very unsatisfactory and hinders the work of scientists. These are some of the important matters which have been raised in that letter, and that is why, on the 8th of May, 1972, a statement was made in the Lok Sabha expressing the deep regrets of Government over this sad happening. Since then many things have been said and published in the newspapers which have done a fair amount of damage to the cause of agricultural research, for many things have been said which

[Shri F. A. Ahmad]

are ill-informed or motivated. Taking everything into consideration, we have decided to take certain actions which I hope the hon. Members will appreciate.

In the statement of 8th May, it had been indicated that Government proposed to appoint a Committee headed by an eminent scientist to review the recruitment rules and procedures of ICAR and suggest suitable changes. In view of the subsequent development and what has been stated by the hon. Members and the anxiety they showed in both the Houses, the membership and terms of the Committee have since been enlarged. Therefore, it has been considered desirable to appoint a retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Dr. Gajendragadkar, who has kindly agreed at my persuasion, to head this Committee. Three other members who have also consented to be associated with this Committee are : Dr. B. D. Nag Chaudhury, Science Adviser to the Ministry of Defence ; Dr. H. N. Sethna, Chairman Atomic Energy Commission ; and third, Shri B. Venkatappiah, Chairman, Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, New Delhi. We are likely to appoint another member, but at the moment, I am not in a position to give his name. I shall do so in the course of a day or so.

To be specific, the terms of the reference of this Committee would be:

(1) To examine the underlying causes of the suicide of Dr. Shah with particular reference to specific and general points raised by him in his letter of May 5, 1972, addressed to Dr. Swaminathan.

(2) To review the recruitment and personnel policies of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and to suggest measures of their improvement.

Hon. Members would agree that the terms are fairly comprehensive and should take care of all reasonable matters—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Promotion. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI F. A. AHMED: They will all come under it. Please listen till I have finished,—which must be considered with speed to the satisfaction of the large majority of agricultural scientists involved. It would not be worth-while to investigate every single case of termination of service or promotion and supersession in the last five years, as has been suggested by Mr. Vajpayee.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Make it for the last two years then.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: If the proposed Committee finds that there is any further detailed investigation necessary, it would certainly recommend or may as well, with the consent of the Government, enlarge its own scope. But it would be futile and utterly calamitous to question every single promotion or appointment in the ICAR merely because a few people have made sweeping remarks without basis and without full information. Some of the hon. Members have, on various occasions, referred to some specific cases, and I have looked into them. I do not feel there is any warrant for sweeping condemnation of the personnel policy followed by the ICAR or question the intellectual integrity and impartiality of the large number of scientists who have constituted these various selection committees and been responsible for appointments.

Since this committee has been appointed with these terms of reference, I think it will not be desirable for me to express any opinion one way or the other with regard to various names and suggestions which have been raised in the course of the discussion. I hope the House will be satisfied with this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why not associate a Member of Parliament?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: One member is to be appointed; let me consider. I have already announced the names of the members of the committee.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Would the Minister consider drafting the terms of reference in such a way that it would not preclude consideration of the role played by the foreign agencies with which the ICAR is tied up.

SHRI F. A. AHMAD: I shall consider that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने एक जांच कमेटी की घोषणा की है जिसके अध्यक्ष सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक रिटायर्ड चीफ जस्टिस होंगे। मैं सरकार के इस निर्णय का स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा टर्म्स आफ रेफेन्स के बारे में अभी

और थोड़ा विचार कर लिया जाये। केवल कौंसिल में जो कुछ चल रहा है, जो कुछ हो रहा है या जिस ढंग से नियुक्तियां होती है उन्हीं में जाना काफी नहीं है। कौंसिल के साथ रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट है और कौंसिल के साथ और भी एग्रीकल्चर इंस्टीट्यूट लगे हुए हैं। उनके वैज्ञानिकों में भी असंतोष है। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने जो एलान किया हैं उसका अर्थ मैं यह समझूं कि कौंसिल के साथ जुड़ी हुई सारी संस्थायें इसके अन्तर्गत आ जाती हैं ? यदि वह आ जाती है तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह ठीक है।

इसके साथ ही पार्लमेंट के मेम्बरों को इससे सम्बन्धित करना आवश्यक है। राज्य सभा में मंत्री महोदय ने यह बात नहीं मानी, लोकसभा मे भी मानने के लिए वे तैयार नहीं है। क्या जनता के चुने हुए सदस्यों पर उनका विश्वास नहीं है ... (**व्यवधान**) ...

मैं श्री इंद्रजीत गुप्त से सहमत हूं कि हमारे कृषि विज्ञान पर विदेशी शक्तियों का और व्यक्तियों का जो प्रभाव है उसको खत्म करने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। मुझे पता लगा है कि एक ऐसे विदेशी विशेषज्ञ बनकर यहां बैठे है जो अपने देश मे जानवरों को रेल के डिब्बों में चढ़ाते थे और उतारते थे। वह आज कल यहां विशेषज्ञ बनकर बैठे हैं। वे 1966 से रह रहे हैं। उनका कार्यकाल निरन्तर बढ़ाया जा रहा है। इसके पीछे कौन सी माया काम कर रही है, यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता। हमारे कृषि संस्थानों को अमेरिकी प्रभाव से मुक्त करने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है और मैं चाहूंगा जांच कमेटी को इस बात का भी मौका दिया जाना चाहिए।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह हर एक मामले में नहीं जायेंगे, प्रमोशन के मामले में या नियुक्ति के मामले में। हरएक मामले में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है लेकिन कमेटी को इस बात का अधिकार होना चाहिए कि जिन कारणों मे वैज्ञानिकों में असंतोष पैदा हुआ है, उनकी तह में जाये और उससे नियुक्ति और तरक्की का सवाल जुड़ा हुआ है।

मंत्री जी ने तारीफ की है कि इस चर्चा का स्तर ऊंचा रहा। हमने तो ऊंचा रखने की कोशिश की लेकिन जिन्होंने डा० स्वामीनाथन को लेकर उनकी तारीफ की, जिन्होंने मेनन साहब पर बिना हमला हुए उन्हें बचाने की कोशिश की उन्होंने इस चर्चा का स्तर ऊंचा रखने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया है। मुझे इस विवाद में कुछ सदस्यों के भाषण सुनकर ऐसा लगा कि जैसे वे पहले से तय करके आये थे कि उन्हें स्वामीनाथन की वकालत करनी है और उन्हें मेनन के लिए प्रशंसा के पत्र देने हैं। कोई यहां पर हमला करने की नीयत से नहीं आया। मेरे तो दिल में भी कभी यह बात नहीं आ सकती कि तमिलनाडु से आया है इसलिये उसकी आलोचना की जाये, कोई केरल से आया इसलिए उस पर हमला किया जाये। हम सब भारत के हैं और सबकी उपलब्धियां इस देश की उपलब्धियां है। वह किस प्रदेश के हैं, कौन सी भाषा बोलते है, किस मजहब के मानने वाले हैं यह बात हमारे दिमाग मे भी नही आती। दूसरे सदन में क्या कहा गया, उसका जवाब इस सदन में देना, दूसरे लोगों को आलोचना करने का मौका देना है। इसीलिए प्रो० समर गुहा ने आलोचना की और कोई उस पर आपत्ति नहीं कर सका। लेकिन मैंने तो जब भाषण शुरू ही किया था, तभी प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर खड़ा कर दिया कि नाम नही ले सकते और फिर नाम ले लेकर तारीफों के पुल बांधे गये।

सभापति जी, अगर डा० स्वामीनाथन् और श्री मेनन प्रशंसा का अमृत पीना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें आलोचना का जहर पीने के लिये भी तैयार रहना चाहिए। अगर उनकी तारीफें होनी हैं तो फिर उनको बुराइयों से भी नही बचाया जा सकता। आखिर वह प्रमुख बन कर बैठे हैं, उनके अपने दायित्व भी हैं। मैं डा० स्वामीनाथन को जानता हूं, वह प्रमुख वैज्ञानिक हैं, मैंने पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी में उनको निकट से देखा है। मैंने उनके साथ जिरह की है, उनकी उपलब्धियां से किसी को इंकार नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा—क्या वह

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

गलती नही कर सकते ? क्या उनमे भूलें नही हो सकती, क्या उन्हे ठीक नही किया जाना चाहिए ? केवल हरित-क्रान्ति का नारा लगा कर सारी भूलो पर पर्दा नही डाला जा सकता । वैज्ञानिको की सुरक्षा के लिये आवश्यक है कि जो दादागीरी चल रही है, जो आका कायम हो गये है, उनकी दादागीरी समाप्त की जाय । हम सब जगह समानता का नारा लगा रहे है, लेकिन वैज्ञानिको मे हमने वर्ण-व्यवस्था कायम कर रखी है । कोई सवर्ण है, कोई शूद्र है, कोई पच-वर्ण के है । इस स्थिति मे विज्ञान का विकास नही हो सकता, इसमे नये वैज्ञानिको की प्रतिभा प्रफुल्लित नही हो सकती और मै समझता हू कि सारे मामले पर एक नये ढग से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है । मै आशा करता हू कि यह कमेटी—इसके टर्म्स आफ रेफ्रेन्स मे आवश्यकता हो तो सुधार करने के बाद और ससद के सदस्यो को इसके साथ जरूर सम्बद्ध करने के बाद—यह कमेटी अपने दायित्व को पूरा करेगी और फिर सदन को इस तरह की बहस करने की आवश्यकता नही पडेगी ।

MR. CHAIRMAN. Does he want to press substitute motion No. 2?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No, I want to withdraw it

MR CHAIRMAN. Is it the pleasure of the House that substitute motion No. 2 be withdrawn?

SOME HON MEMBERS: Yes.

MR CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is withdrawn by the leave of the House

The motion was withdrawn by leave of the House.

18.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 26, 1972/ Jyaistha 5, 1894 (Saka)

Tej Kumar Press (P) Ltd., Lucknow—22-6-72—1010